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DATA WEATHER—PARTS: Cloudy, Temp. 64-68. Tomorrow little change. Yesterday 64-68. (2-15) LONDON: Partly cloudy, Temp. 60-61 (2-16). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 71-73. (2-17) NEW YORK: Sunny, Temp. 61-72. Yesterday's temp. 61-73 (2-23). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

27,240

## House Overrides Nixon's Veto on Aid to Education

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The House today overrode President Nixon's veto of a \$4.4 billion education aid appropriation, with the vote expected to follow suit next week.

But the Democratic-controlled lower chamber mitigated the sting of the veto by sustaining his veto of an \$18 million catch-all appropriation measure for housing, space, veterans' other agencies. The President had rejected both Tuesday on grounds they were inflationary and above his budget requests. In the first roll-call vote—288 to 114—the House mustered 20 more than the two-thirds needed to override the President.



Ralph Nader

## Nader to Get \$425,000 in His GM Suit

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Ralph Nader's suit for invasion of privacy against General Motors Corp. was set out of court today for \$425,000. The settlement will be taxed.

The suit, which GM said was worth \$2.3 million but Mr. Nader was for only \$2 million, was more than three and a half years ago and charged the car company with hiring private detectives to spy into Mr. Nader's private life. The charge came after publication of Mr. Nader's book, "Unsafe at Any Speed," which claimed that GM's Corvair cars were dangerous for their drivers and passengers.

An announcement from GM said it had agreed to the settlement "to avoid the very substantial additional expense and delay on the time of corporate personnel which would be incurred in a trial and subsequent appeal of the case."

The case itself has been tied up in court hearings on motions and appeals concerning various parts of the charges. Mr. Nader's attorneys have never received a hearing.

A statement issued by Mr. Nader's attorney, Stuart Speiser, called the settlement "by far the largest amount ever paid as damages for invasion of privacy or in any other type of case."

Mr. Nader also issued a statement, lashing out at GM for "undermining the courts with repeated tactical delay" and added, "The nation reveals in detail the stability and willingness of a large

Failure to override the veto on the \$18 billion measure sends it all back to the House Appropriations Committee, which now must re-draft a new bill. With the background of hearings on the rejected legislation and the President's clear statement of his reason for turning it down, the process of drawing up a clean bill is expected to be considerably shortened.

The votes climaxed two days of intensive efforts by administration supporters and opponents on the two measures, with heavy lobbying by school officials, mayors, veterans groups and others on the anti-Nixon side ranged against White House legislative aides.

Earlier today, both Democrats and Republicans held party caucuses to rally their ranks in the frankly political struggle. Republicans marshaled their minority strength for support of the President's anti-inflation position, while Democrats, who were instrumental in adding nearly a billion dollars above budget requests to the two measures, sought passage of the override motions.

The core of the school aid fight was the \$126 million Congress added to the education aid measure for school districts in areas "impacted" by heavy enrollment of children of federal workers. However, the money measure ran over Mr. Nixon's lean budget requests on other school programs, including help to colleges, loans for college students, adult and vocational training and education aid to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## U.S. Agency Sues Two Restaurants For Paying Women More Than Men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The first lawsuit charging that women are being paid more than men was announced yesterday. The Labor Department said it has filed suit under the 1963 Equal Pay Act against two Illinois restaurant operators charging them with paying women order-takers about 55 cents more an hour than men or boys doing the same work.

"Many employers and employees think the law applies only to women," Robert D. Moran, Federal wage and hour administrator, said.

"This isn't so. Women benefit more from the law than men because they are more often discriminated against in pay," he said.

Approximately 150 lawsuits have been filed in behalf of women under the seven-year-old law, the Labor Department said.

The suit charging discrimination against men was filed against Stevens Restaurant Corp. and 158th Restaurant, Inc., operators of McDonalds drive-in restaurants, in Chicago and Markham, Ill.

The complaint was filed in U.S. District Court in Chicago.

The Equal Pay Act provides that when men and women are performing equal work for the same employer, there can be no discrimination in pay.



MAKING FRIENDS—Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., who broke the Atlantic barrier by flying from New York to Paris in 1927, is plodding through new frontiers as he wears a hat presented to him by a tribe at Lake Sebu, Philippines. Mr. Lindbergh is on a four-day expedition to help assist minority tribes in economic trouble.

## Indications for Settlement?

## Germany Sees Hopes Of Berlin Concessions

By David Binder

BONN, Aug. 13 (NYT)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel returned from Moscow today with indications that the Soviet government may make concessions soon on Berlin.

It was the first time this year that any Western leaders had voiced a glimmer of hope on the perennial Berlin issue, coming, ironically, on the ninth anniversary of the construction of the Berlin Wall.

Mr. Brandt said he had spoken about Berlin with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and the Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, and that he believed he had been "understood" by the Soviet leaders.

Another idea circulating in the Bonn Foreign Ministry is that a kind of Big Four summit meeting on Berlin could take place at the United Nations in the third week of October when the UN will be celebrating its 25th anniversary.

## Brandt Suggested Summit

Mr. Brandt has already suggested a Western summit meeting at the UN to President Nixon, President Georges Pompidou of France and Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain. It is believed he might, with Berlin on his mind, have prompted Mr. Kosygin to go to the UN about the same time.

The Western position on Berlin is to attain greater security for the land access routes across East Germany to West Berlin, to obtain visiting rights for West Berliners in East Berlin, to secure West Berlin's economic, social and cultural ties with West Germany and to remove East European economic discrimination against West Berlin.

## Israel Charges Egypt Moved Up Its SAMs, Calls on U.S. to Act

### Cairo Claims Foe Tries to Upset Truce

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (NYT)—Cairo Radio tonight accused Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan of striving to undermine the Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire through assertions of a violation of a military standstill in the Suez Canal Zone.

An "organized campaign" against the cease-fire, the broadcast said, reflected confusion in Israel arising from the Israeli government's having been compelled to accept the United States initiative for a cease-fire and settlement efforts through the United Nations.

The broadcast did not refer specifically to Gen. Dayan's charge today that anti-aircraft missiles had been moved forward into the canal zone. Official Egyptian spokesmen offered no reply to the charge.

In its announcement last Friday night about a reinstatement of the cease-fire, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said that Cairo's acceptance had been based on assurances of security for the Suez Canal front and other Arab fronts.

A week ago, it was reported by the semi-official Cairo newspaper, al-Ahram, that U.S.-proposed supervision arrangements had been rejected by Cairo. The plan is believed to have contained provision for overflights by Egyptian and Israeli aircraft to verify a standstill on movements of new weapons.

The next day, agreement to the cease-fire was announced after Washington had advanced an amended plan for air reconnaissance without crossing the Suez Canal.



Gen. Dayan addressing the Knesset.

## Greece Frees Seven Arabs

ATHENS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The Greek government freed seven Arab terrorists today, carrying out its part of a bargain last month with six Arabs who hijacked and held a Greek jetliner in Athens.

The seven guerrillas were flown from Athens to Cairo after a formal government order declaring them "undesirables."

The seven were scheduled to go free Aug. 22, but the government said it released them ahead of time for security reasons.

All left aboard an International Red Cross plane—as

agreed July 22 when six Arabs threatened to blow up an Olympic Airways jet and its 50 passengers unless the seven jailed Arabs were released.

The seven, including two sentenced after the hijacking, were convicted of terrorism against the Israeli airline office in which two persons were killed, and an attempted hijack of a Trans World Airlines jet.

An announcement by Premier George Papadopoulos's office after the seven left said Athens received assurances from Arab diplomats that Greece would not be used for further terrorist attacks.

## Responding to Bruce Appointment

## Hanoi to Send Chief Delegate Back to Paris Vietnam Talks

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Aug. 13 (NYT)—North Vietnam responded today to the appointment of a new American peace negotiator by announcing it was sending its own chief delegate back to Paris.

At the end of the second session at which David K.E. Bruce presided over the United States delegation, Nguyen Thuan Le, the North Vietnamese spokesman, said Xuan Thuy, who has been in Hanoi since May, would return soon.

Such a move had been expected, or at least hoped for, by the American side. The prospect for resuming secret talks, in which Mr. Bruce would be better able to display the latitude he says he has been accorded by President Nixon, improved considerably.

At an otherwise short and perfunctory session, the 7th since the talks began as a four-party discussion in January, 1969, Mr. Bruce told the other side: "What is needed now is a further effort to discuss specific matters in a practical way, through all the means available to us, and in a genuinely conciliatory atmosphere."

## 'Our Position'

Asked whether "all the means" included private talks, Stephen Lederer, the American press spokesman, said: "We don't rule out anything. It has been our position from the start to exclude nothing that would contribute to getting negotiations started."

Mr. Le refused a specific answer as to whether North Vietnam was also disposed to engage in private talks. Such talks were held last spring and early summer between Mr. Thuy and Mr. Bruce's predecessor, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., but they did not help in getting the conference out of the impasse it has found itself in from the beginning.

## Agnew to Make SE Asia Visit Starting Aug. 22

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—President Nixon will send Vice-President Agnew to South Vietnam and three other Asian countries for an eight-day fact-finding trip beginning Aug. 22, the White House announced today.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Agnew will also visit South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

## Weekly Toll Up in Vietnam

SAIGON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The U.S. Command reported today 85 American servicemen had been killed in the Vietnam war last week, reflecting a continued upward trend in the weekly death toll since the end of U.S. ground operations in Cambodia June 30.

The figure was the highest since 104 Americans were reported killed during the week ending June 27 while U.S. units were operating inside Cambodia.

A total of 780 Americans was reported wounded last week, the highest total since the week ending June 27, when 802 were reported wounded.

## U.S. Proposes Negotiations To Limit Conventional Arms

GENEVA, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The United States, noting that new steps are being taken to control the nuclear arms race, called today for negotiations on limiting conventional weapons.

U.S. delegate James F. Leonard told the Disarmament Conference that the nuclear non-proliferation treaty now in effect and strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet government are under way "and we are hopeful for success in them."

"It is time, therefore, that we begin in earnest to search for ways of dealing with the threat posed to us all by the ever-increasing spread and sophistication of conventional weapons," Mr. Leonard said.

## \$200 Billion for Arms

World arms expenditures rose from \$139 billion to \$200 billion in 1969, he said.

"By far the greater part of these funds has been devoted to conventional armaments," Mr. Leonard said.

The United States feels that both countries exporting weapons and those buying them must show restraint, he said. In particular, he said, arms suppliers should not export weapons to areas where hostilities take place and where such sales would increase the danger of regional conflict.

The United States, Mr. Leonard said, believes that the regional approach is one of the most promising ways to control conventional weapons. He said the United States proposes three main guidelines which may help lead to controls:

One or more countries in a region might unilaterally undertake not to acquire certain types of expensive, technologically advanced combat equipment. This would not upset any regional balance of power.

## Unionist MPs in Ulster Back Chichester-Clark as Leader

BELFAST, Aug. 13 (NYT)—Ulster Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark moved today to quell a hard-line revolt in the Unionist party's rank and file that is challenging his leadership and opposing the reforms to which he is committed.

At a caucus at Stormont Castle, the seat of Northern Ireland's government on Belfast's eastern outskirts, the prime minister obtained the formal backing of a majority of members of Parliament this afternoon.

Although the Chichester-Clark government appears now in no immediate danger of being overthrown in Parliament, it still has to strengthen its basis in the Unionist movement, the Protestant force that has ruled Ulster for 50 years.

Concessions made and promised by the government to the Roman Catholic minority, about one third of Ulster's population of 1.5 mil-

## Dayan Sees Peace Plan In Jeopardy

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Aug. 13 (NYT)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan publicly called on the United States today, as guarantor of the cease-fire between Egypt and Israel, to live up to its promises and arrange for the withdrawal of Soviet missile batteries allegedly deployed in violation of the six-day-old truce.

In a carefully measured statement to the national parliament, the Knesset, Gen. Dayan contended in the name of the Israeli government the mounting intelligence reports that have spread dismay and consternation among Israelis since the reports were revealed abroad late yesterday.

"On the night the cease-fire went into effect," Gen. Dayan said, "the agreement was violated by the Egyptians, who advanced Egyptian and Soviet missile bases toward the Suez Canal front."

At least six SAM-2 or SAM-3 missile launchers were detected being moved in a road convoy during the first hours of the cease-fire early Saturday morning, according to Israeli sources. One of them was placed in position less than 10 miles from the canal line, these sources said.

This is not a marginal matter, Gen. Dayan said, "but one of practical military significance."

Then he added: "The Americans bear a heavy responsibility. They initiated the cease-fire, and we agreed to it only after they had informed us that the Russians would abide by the standstill."

"We cannot ignore the fact that not only is this a violation of the standstill, which is a central part of the cease-fire agreement, but an integral part of the entire American initiative," the defense minister told the legislators.

With Gen. Dayan as spokesman, therefore, the Israeli government confronted the United States with the challenge to make good on the commitments given in order to secure Israeli agreement to the formula of truce and peace talks proposed by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Mr. Dayan left upspoken the means by which the government expected the United States to move to restore the status quo.

Early insistence. From the first days of the diplomatic initiative, Premier Golda Meir and other government officials have made it clear that they accepted the cease-fire proposals only in the light of "clarifications provided by the United States government."

It had never been officially specified until today that these so-called clarifications included a formal undertaking from the United States that the Soviet Union would not move to take military advantage of the cease-fire.

Gen. Dayan said that Washington's reaction to the Israeli charge would be decisive in the days ahead; intensive consultation is underway between Israel and the United States about the intelligence reports, he stated.

"We have given the Americans the details and are asking them to rectify the position, to bring the missile batteries back to where they were," Mr. Dayan said.

But the defense minister also said that the Israeli government, within itself, is considering what steps might have to be taken to remove what is regarded as a

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COFFEE CONFERENCE—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left), German Chancellor Willy Brandt (center) and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin (right) engage in talks at the end of a business dinner Wednesday night.



## First Time Since Truce

## Israel Bombs Jordan Guerrilla Bases

TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Israel jets today attacked a guerrilla base in Jordan in the first Israeli air action against Jordan since the Middle East cease-fire came into force six days ago.

A military spokesman here said the 20-minute raid followed guerrilla shelling last night of the Israeli village of Ashdot Yaakov, in the North Jordan Valley.

Jordan, together with Egypt, is included in the American Middle East peace plan, but the limited

## Ignoring Moscow Allies' Stand

## Hanoi Flays Mideast Truce As U.S. Imperialists' Trick

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—North Vietnam assailed the Middle East cease-fire plan yesterday as an "extremely perfidious" maneuver by "U.S. imperialists."

Both the substance and the timing of the attack aroused high diplomatic interest because of its implications for Hanoi's balancing act between its two major—and rival—military suppliers, the Soviet Union and Communist China.

An underlying question in the Indochina conflict is whether Hanoi is now more tilted toward Peking's wish for protracted warfare.

The Soviet Union openly supports the cease-fire in the Arab-Israeli war; China denounces the effort as a Washington-Moscow "plot" to carve up Middle East spheres of influence.

Hanoi's declaration of opposition to the Middle East cease-fire came nearly two weeks after Peking's opening attack on the fire, according to it. The North Vietnamese condemnation was issued as an article in the official Hanoi daily, Nhan Dan, over the authoritative, Communist-style signature "Commentator," and broadcast by Hanoi radio.

No mention was made in the article of either Soviet support of the cease-fire plan, or Chinese opposition to the attempt to achieve a peace settlement. It was assailed purely as a "U.S. plan," put forward by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

The article correctly noted, however, that Egypt, Jordan and Israel "accepted" the cease-fire. It said that "according to foreign reports," Libya, the Sudan and Lebanon "approved" Egypt's stand, "while Syria, Iraq, Algeria, South Yemen and the liberation organizations of Palestine rejected the U.S. plan."

Hanoi, brushing past the acceptance, contended that the U.S. proposal has been "strongly condemned by the Arab people and the Palestine liberation movement."

"Standing on the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism," the Hanoi commentary said, "the Vietnamese people have followed with deep concern the fight of the Arab people, their intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers."

It charged that "the U.S. scheme is extremely perfidious" because it is "obviously intended . . . help the

Israeli aggressors grab part of the Arab territory and strengthen their position for securing a position of strength in negotiation.

"At the same time it is also intended to create conditions for Israel to increase its forces for an eventual renewed attack on the Arab countries in case a political solution beneficial to the U.S. and Israel fails to materialize. By proposing a cease-fire, the U.S. also attempts to divide and weaken the resistance of the peoples of the Arab countries and to stamp out the liberation movement of the Palestinian people."

This formulation seems bound to aggravate the Soviet Union; but whether Moscow can do anything about it is another matter.

**Purpose Analyzed**  
Some U.S. sources suggest that North Vietnam may be building a barrier against an anticipated U.S.-South Vietnamese push for a cease-fire in South Vietnam in the deadlocked Paris peace talks.

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu on July 31 discussed at length proposals for a cease-fire acceptable to Saigon, but noted that "in fact, our delegation has thus far not advanced any concrete cease-fire proposal at the Paris talks."

Mr. Thieu then also conceded, however, that any cease-fire he would accept would most probably be unacceptable to Hanoi. Nevertheless, such an offer is an option open to the allies, as evidence of "flexibility" in Paris, perhaps timed to the congressional election campaign in the United States this autumn.

## Text of Cease-Fire Accord, As Revealed by Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Aug. 13 (NYT).—Here is the text in the English original of the cease-fire arrangement between Israel and the United Arab Republic, written by United States representatives after consultations with the two sides, as read to the Israeli Knesset by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan:

A-Israel and the U.A.R. will observe cease-fire effective at 2300 GMT Friday, Aug. 7.

B—Both sides will stop all incursions and all firing, on the ground and in the air, across the cease-fire line.

C—Both sides will refrain from changing the military status quo within zones extending 50 kilometers (31 miles) to the east and the west of the cease-fire line. Neither side will introduce or construct any new military installations in these zones. Activities within the zones will be limited to the maintenance of existing instal-

lations at their present sites and positions and to the rotation and supply of forces presently within the zones.

D—For purposes of verifying observance of the cease-fire, each side will rely on its own national means, including reconnaissance aircraft, which will be free to operate without interference up to 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) from cease-fire line on its own side of that line.

E—Each side may avail itself as appropriate of all UN machinery in reporting alleged violations to each other of the cease-fire and of the military standstill.

F—Both sides will abide by the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and will accept the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross in carrying out their obligations under that convention.

G—Both sides will refrain from changing the military status quo within zones extending 50 kilometers (31 miles) to the east and the west of the cease-fire line. Neither side will introduce or construct any new military installations in these zones. Activities within the zones will be limited to the maintenance of existing instal-

## Hussein to Visit Egypt Next Week

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan will arrive in Egypt next Thursday for talks with President Gamal Abdel Nasser, it was officially announced today.

During his visit, the king and the Egyptian leader will discuss the latest developments in the Middle East crisis, the announcement said.

## Won't Deter Guerrillas, Jordan Says

## Plans No Showdown With the Resistance

AMMAN, Jordan, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Jordan today said it would not stop Palestinian guerrillas from launching attacks against Israel and denied it planned a showdown with the resistance movement.

"The Jordanian government has no intention of moving against the Palestinians," Anton Atallah, Jordan's foreign minister, said in an interview. "It is absolutely not true."

He said Jordan had no intention of trying to stop the guerrillas from launching attacks against Israel, though Jordan itself has accepted a 90-day Middle East cease-fire, in its sixth day today.

"We certainly will not try to force them to stop shooting," Mr. Atallah said. "We will use dialogue and persuasion. We can't do more than that. You can't expect us to plunge Jordan into chaos and turmoil for the sake of Israel."

The guerrillas have rejected both the cease-fire and America's peace proposals.

**Syrian Commandos Threatened**  
BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The Syrian regime reported today that Israeli air strikes in southern Lebanon posed "a very serious threat" to the operations of Syrian commando organizations supported by the Syrian Ba'athist regime.

Saleh, one of the largest guerrilla groups, has assumed particular importance lately amid signs that other more independent organizations face crippling of funds and arms.

The report was in the Damascus newspaper Al-Bath, which speaks for Syria's ruling Ba'ath party. The paper said the cease-fire had made it possible for "the Zionists . . . to turn their Phantoms to strike against the commandos."

For the past three days, Israeli warplanes have raided suspected commando concentrations in the southeast corner of Lebanon.

## Israel Calls Truce Periled

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blatant and stern military threat. Israel's basic objection to the limited 90-day truce proposed as part of Mr. Rogers' formula for opening peace talks was that it could permit the Egyptians and their Soviet allies to embark upon a military buildup, relieved of the pressure of daily Israeli bombardment of the canal zone.

Specifically, the Israelis feared a moving forward of the sophisticated missile defense system, which has been 20 miles or more west of the canal. Once the canal itself became a range of the Soviet-supplied missiles, Israeli air superiority over the canal would be threatened and an amphibious crossing by the Israelis' foes would become militarily feasible, Israel felt.

Reliable Israeli sources provided this chronology of what has been going on, unknown to the public, since the cease-fire came into effect:

• About 3 or 4 a.m. Saturday—With the cease-fire in effect only since midnight—Israeli aircraft on reconnaissance missions spotted the SAM missile batteries in a road convoy advancing toward the canal.

• The United States was immediately informed of the spotting. The reply from Washington was tentative. American reconnaissance confirmed that there were missiles in the forward positions, but there was no firm evidence that they had not been in those locations before the cease-fire took effect.

• Sunday evening, Israeli times, the decision was made that the ambassador to the United States, Yitzhak Rabin, who had returned to Jerusalem only two days before, was to remain for a brief home leave, should fly back to Washington immediately.

• He left Monday morning, armed with Israeli reconnaissance photographs taken at 3:30 Friday afternoon, before the cease-fire, showing that the movements were indeed new.

Mr. Dayan read to the Knesset the hitherto unpublished agreement for the cease-fire. The United States had "presented us with a draft of the agreement, to which we made our comments, and thereafter we received a version which the United States said had been agreed upon with the Egyptians."

This agreement specified that there could be no change in the military status quo, including the introduction or construction of new military installations, within zones extending 50 kilometers on either side of the canal.

**U.S. Double Breakoff**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP).—A State Department spokesman expressed doubt today that the proposed Mideast peace talks would be derailed by today's developments.

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey said the United States had reached no conclusions yet about Israel's charge that Egypt violated the truce by an anti-aircraft missile buildup. "We're still looking into the matter," he said.

When asked whether the development might slow the effort of United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring in formally opening the peace talks, Mr. McCloskey replied: "I shouldn't think so."



HOME IS WHERE THE PAD IS—Unbowed by overcrowded hotels in Cesenatico, this Italian youth made do with what he had: he placed his rubber boat atop his car and all night long paddled his own canoe.

## Parliament Begins Recess

## Colombo Wins Final Approval From Senate for New Cabinet

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, Aug. 13 (NYT).—Italy's new premier, Emilio Colombo, and his cabinet, the country's 32d government since the fall of fascism, won their final vote of confidence in the Senate tonight, formally ending a six-week government crisis and permitting the legislators to begin a five-week summer vacation.

In the Senate vote, members of the four center-left coalition parties gave Mr. Colombo 174 votes while he was opposed by 113 votes from the right and left-wing opposition parties. In the Chamber of Deputies, the new government had polled 345 votes to 231 in balloting yesterday.

Despite comfortable majorities in both houses and a conscious effort by alliance spokesmen to reassure the country and each other about the new-found solidity of the center-left, many observers believe Mr. Colombo's tenure may prove as short as that of the preceding center-left cabinet. It held office 100 days and fell apart because of the year-old feud between the Socialists and the Social Democrats over the Socialists' flirtation with the influential Communist party.

**Problem Continues**  
The 50-year-old Christian Democrat premier, parliamentary experts say, has not really solved this dispute. He has patched it over by pledging his national government to take a strong anti-Communist position.

## House Defeats Veto by Nixon

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public schools based on enrollment of poor children.

After the votes to override, the House is slated to take up a Senate-passed provision to thrust on the reluctant President Nixon temporary authority to impose wage, price and rent controls.

This authority, which Mr. Nixon has said he does not want and will not exercise if it is given him because he regards controls as ineffective in stemming inflation, is contained in a House rider to a defense production bill.

House manager of the school bill, Rep. Daniel J. Flood, D., Pa., told his colleagues that if the President's veto stood thousands of colleges and schools would open next month lacking assurance of the federal assistance on which they have come to depend.

Republicans denied that contention, asserting that a new bill could be passed quickly and that in the interim temporary funding was available at existing levels.

In the date prior to the mid-afternoon voting, House Appropriations Committee chairman George Mahon, D., Texas, said 85 percent of the total \$22.4 billion in both bills "were requested by the administration."

The extra billion dollars Congress voted onto the measures, he said, was not the major inflationary pressure, though he conceded it made "a bad situation worse."

In his historic twin votes Tuesday, Mr. Nixon decided that if the smaller bills were allowed to become law they would fan the inflationary fires and lead to higher prices, higher interest rates and higher taxes.

While the presidential-legislative confrontation represents a clash of philosophies—Mr. Nixon's fiscal responsibility theme against the Democratic Congress' desire to spend more on domestic needs—it was seen in a clear political context today, three months before the mid-term congressional elections.

Thus, Rep. Mahon said both the administration and Congress could, with justice, wear "a big spending" label because the Republican administration asked for and spent some \$12.2 billion more than in the previous year and Congress made that money available.

"So we are in the same boat together," Rep. Mahon said. In other congressional action:

• Over a Republican protest that it was an attempt to embarrass President Nixon politically, the Senate has passed a bill giving the President authority to impose wage, price and rent controls.

• The House has passed a three-year, \$475 million bill designed to help combat heart diseases, cancer and strokes and expanded it to cover kidney disease. A 364-to-0 vote sent the measure to the Sen-

ate and is simultaneously allowing the Socialist allies to continue their policy of teaming up with Communists in local administrations.

In addition to his problems inside the coalition, the new premier, who has been treasury minister for the past seven years, faces a looming economic recession and a unified front of militant trade unions. They are demanding speedy and expensive action on long-pending government reforms in such fields as public housing, transport, education and health care at a time when the government wishes to cut its spending to reduce the inflationary pressures on the economy.

## GM Settles With Nader

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company to abuse the judicial process with endless delay in order to deny adjudication of rights. This was done through a strategy of attrition subsidized by the company's deep pockets corporate treasury.

The statement by Mr. Nader said that the \$425,000 will be used to set up a "continuous legal monitoring of General Motors activities in the safety, pollution and consumer-relations area."

**Only a Beginning**  
In a footnote to the printed statement, Mr. Nader added, "This is only fitting and necessary, but certainly not enough. General Motors is too large for any one effort. It will require the commitment and pressure of shareholders, motorists and government agencies, ranging from anti-trust to safety to pollution-control activities, to begin to humanize a worldwide corporation which grosses more in one year than the entire economy of Brazil."

Last spring Mr. Nader guided, but did not take part in, an effort to muster shareholder support for establishing a consumer-interest panel at GM and to elect three "consumer representatives" to the GM board of directors. Both efforts were defeated by wide margins.

His statement said that there were 3,000 shareholders taking part in the project. Mr. Nader then added, somewhat to Mr. Koyagin's surprise, that there were also 180 West Germans there helping to install West German equipment.

Bonn officials have left the impression that they believe the primary Soviet motivation in signing the treaty was to create the atmosphere for long-term economic and technological cooperation. The officials have tended to emphasize the view that the Soviet Union had clear political motivations as well—to gain strict adherence to the status quo in Europe and to gain increased prestige for East Ger-

many by having its borders reinforced as "invulnerable."

Mr. Brandt also stressed that the treaty in no way was to increase economic cooperation with Bonn now that yesterday's treaty-signing had removed some long-standing political obstacles between the two sides.

Authoritative West German sources said they were struck by the interest in finding ways of enlarging trade and technological contacts indicated by Mr. Koyagin this morning and in separate talks with Mr. Brandt yesterday and last night.

In a press conference prior to his return to Bonn this afternoon, Mr. Brandt said his talks with Mr. Koyagin and with party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev were "relaxed" and free of any tension.

German sources said that the Russians seemed anxious to cram every minute of Mr. Brandt's 48 hours in Moscow with substantive discussions. Mr. Brezhnev, who rarely meets Western statesmen, spent four hours with Mr. Brandt, and Mr. Koyagin a total of about five, not including table talk at last night's Kremlin dinner for the German chancellor.

Indicative of Mr. Koyagin's interest was the unusual coffee discussion after the Kremlin dinner. Mr. Koyagin took Mr. Brandt to the Television Tower, the highest structure in Moscow, where they had coffee in the Seventh Heaven Restaurant.

There the two men reportedly continued talks on how to extend the largely good-will treaty into tangible acts.

This morning, according to Conrad Ahlers, the Bonn spokesman, Mr. Brandt and Mr. Koyagin held a "detailed discussion" of the possibilities of economic cooperation. They talked about the exchange of information on the organization and how future industrial projects could be financed.

Western economic specialists have said that West Germany has been wary of entering into expensive projects because of concern on the financing. There is a feeling here that Soviet credit has already been strained to the limits.

At one point, Mr. Koyagin mentioned the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy in the multi-million-dollar undertaking by Fiat to build a car plant on the Volga River at Togliatti. The first batch of cars from this plant is due this year, with eventual production set at 600,000 annually.

Mr. Koyagin said that there were 3,000 Germans taking part in the project. Mr. Brandt then added, somewhat to Mr. Koyagin's surprise, that there were also 180 West Germans there helping to install West German equipment.

Bonn officials have left the impression that they believe the primary Soviet motivation in signing the treaty was to create the atmosphere for long-term economic and technological cooperation. The officials have tended to emphasize the view that the Soviet Union had clear political motivations as well—to gain strict adherence to the status quo in Europe and to gain increased prestige for East Ger-

## Moscow Stressed an Interest In Bigger Trade Ties to Bonn

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (NYT).—Premier Alexei N. Koyagin today stressed to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt the Soviet desire to increase economic cooperation with Bonn now that yesterday's treaty-signing had removed some long-standing political obstacles between the two sides.

Authoritative West German sources said they were struck by the interest in finding ways of enlarging trade and technological contacts indicated by Mr. Koyagin this morning and in separate talks with Mr. Brandt yesterday and last night.

In a press conference prior to his return to Bonn this afternoon, Mr. Brandt said his talks with Mr. Koyagin and with party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev were "relaxed" and free of any tension.

German sources said that the Russians seemed anxious to cram every minute of Mr. Brandt's 48 hours in Moscow with substantive discussions. Mr. Brezhnev, who rarely meets Western statesmen, spent four hours with Mr. Brandt, and Mr. Koyagin a total of about five, not including table talk at last night's Kremlin dinner for the German chancellor.

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many by having its borders reinforced as "invulnerable."

Mr. Brandt also stressed that the treaty in no way was to increase economic cooperation with Bonn now that yesterday's treaty-signing had removed some long-standing political obstacles between the two sides.

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## New Bomb Alert Greeted Brandt At Bonn Airport

BONN, Aug. 13 (UPI).—After West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's plane from Moscow landed this afternoon, controllers at the Bonn airport greeted the tower at nearby Wahn with a bomb alert.

A search of the lounge failed to turn up any explosive device.

Airport spokesmen said it was not determined whether the bomb was aboard Mr. Brandt's airplane just taking off for Moscow. As a result of the bomb scare, Mr. Brandt's departure was delayed for two hours.

Extra police details were on duty at the airport for Mr. Brandt's turn. Radio and television mobile phones were dismantled by troops before the chancellor landed.

## Where a Word Is Worth 31 Parking Tags

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP).—Clarke C. Edwards appeared in traffic court last month to answer a charge of having 31 unpaid tickets and was ordered to write an essay on parking.

Mr. Edwards, a criminology major at Roosevelt University, returned to court yesterday to read his five-page essay, "My Kingdom for a Space."

"In the beginning," Mr. Edwards began, "one man invented the wheel. On the opposite end of the world another man invented the no parking sign. These two items have been at odds ever since."

Judge Raymond Berg congratulated Mr. Edwards on his essay, lectured him on his parking habits and dismissed the case.

## To Moscow's Treaty Costs, Add 6 Marks, 80 Pfennigs

By David Binder

BONN, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet government has yet to disclose how much it budgeted for the winning, dining and housing of Chancellor Willy Brandt and his West German delegation. But it became clear today that the cost of the Moscow treaty for the Russians includes one item worth 6 marks 80 pfennigs.

This sum was paid to this correspondent by the Soviet consular attaché in Bonn, Victor Semynovich Budyayev, for three passport photographs.

The photographs had been submitted with a visa application and passport last Monday, together with identical documents from 80 other Bonn newsmen who planned to attend the Moscow treaty-signing ceremony.

According to a West German official, all were duly processed except the application of this correspondent. "They returned your passport but kept the three photos," the official added.

A call was placed to the Soviet Embassy consular section in suburban Rolandseck. Mr. Budyayev answered and the following conversation ensued:

"Hello, I would like to have my three passport pictures back."

"We haven't got them. They were sent to Moscow."

"But why, after you rejected my visa application?"

"Perhaps we like your face," replied Mr. Budyayev.

"Nevertheless I would like to have them back."

"We don't have good connections with Moscow."

"Couldn't you write to Moscow for them?"

"Perhaps we could pay for them," suggested Mr. Budyayev.

"How's that again?"

"Pay for them."

"Well . . . all right."

"How much?" demanded Mr. Budyayev.

"Let's say, six marks."

"All right. Come by."

An hour later, in reply to a ring, a buzzer opened the door of the Soviet Consulate. A tall, slender young man appeared in the hallway opposite a small display of Lenin pictures. The conversation resumed.

## WEATHER

	C	F	Unreliable
ALGERIA	23	73	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Sunny
ANKARA	27	81	Sunny
ATHENS	22	72	Sunny
BAGDAD	30	86	Sunny
BELGRADE	23	73	Sunny
BELMONT	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	72	Sunny
BUDAPEST	23	73	Fairly cloudy
CAIRO	23	81	Sunny
CHONGKING	23	73	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Fairly cloudy
COSTA D' SOL.	27	81	Sunny
DUBLIN	20	68	Sunny
HANKOW	20	68	Fairly cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	Sunny
FRAZEPUNK	24	75	Sunny
HARBIN	22	72	Sunny
HELSINKI	21	70	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy
L.A. & SAN FRANCISCO	23	73	Sunny
LONDON	23	73	Fair
MADRID	23	73	Fair
MILAN	22	72	Cloudy
MONTREAL	23	73	Fair
MOSCOW	17	63	Cloudy
MUNICH	22	72	Cloudy
NEW YORK	20	68	Fair
NICE	21	70	Fair
PARIS	21	70	Fair
PRAGUE	21	70	Fair
ROME	21	70	Sunny
SOVIA	21	70	Fair
ST. LOUIS	21	70	Cloudy
TALLINN	21	70	Sunny
TOKYO	21	70	Sunny
VENICE	21	70	Fair
WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	73	Fair
ZURICH	23	73	Fair

(7.5 A. Canadian temperature taken 12.30 GMT, other at 12.00 GMT.)



## 10.6% Increase Over '68

## Crime Risk for Each American Doubled in 10 Years, FBI Says

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported yesterday that every American's risk of becoming the victim of a serious crime has more than doubled in the last decade. In its annual report on the state of crime, the FBI said that nearly 5 million known crimes were committed in 1969. The crime rate, or number of crimes to each 100,000 persons, was 2,471, a 10.6 percent increase over 1968 and a 143 percent increase over 1960.

## Nixon Assailed By Lindsay Over Crime

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13 (AP)—New York Mayor John V. Lindsay yesterday criticized the Nixon administration for "talking tough" about crime but failing to follow through with an effective campaign to fight it.

In a speech to the American Bar Association convention, Mr. Lindsay said the administration should close "the vast distance between anti-crime rhetoric and the reality of crime control."

"Washington talks about unsafe streets and juvenile crime and drug abuse," he said, "then it requests far less money than Congress has authorized" in federal aid to help localities combat crime.

"Washington talks about the dangers of recidivism, then it proposes a system of preventive detention that, according to its own studies, will not work," Mr. Lindsay said.

The New York mayor, who has quarreled with his state capital as well as with Washington about allocation of funds under the 1968 Safe Streets Act, said that talking tough "may satisfy some people's longing, it may permit us to vent our anger and frustration, but it will win no victories over crime."

Mr. Lindsay spoke at a symposium on the problems of the coming decade. He received loud applause from an audience of 2,500 when he assailed U.S. spending priorities—\$80 billion for defense and war abroad, less than \$500 million for safety in our streets at home.

McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, later told the symposium he agreed with Mr. Lindsay that defense costs were too high, but said that as the Vietnam war winds down, military spending can be reduced by \$5 billion to \$10 billion each year.

Burger Urges Reform  
LAKE OF THE OZARKS, Mo., Aug. 13 (Reuters)—Chief Justice Warren Burger urged the country's governors to move prison reform to the top of their priority list.

In an address to the National Governors' Conference here, Mr. Burger said that state prison systems were "breeding anti-social persons."

He told the governors he realized it would be hard for them to hear down on prison reform when demands stress other issues such as pollution, transportation, welfare and education.

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In the mid-60s, it began to climb. By the end of the decade, it was soaring.

A spokesman for the bureau said that the FBI just gave the facts and didn't try to explain them. At the Justice Department, a spokesman said that "no human being alive can explain these trends. That's the great debate of the century—what causes crime."

Scholars said that little research had been done on trends in crime and their causes. President Lyndon B. Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice said three years ago that "no single formula, no single theory, no single generalization can explain the vast range of behavior called crime."

Moreover, the FBI said that "there is no way of determining the total number of crimes which are committed. Many criminal acts occur which are not reported to the police." President Nixon's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence estimated last fall that only about 50 percent of all crimes were reported to the authorities.

A spokesman for the FBI maintained, however, that more reports of crime would not substantially change the picture. He also said that improved reporting methods had not magnified the statistics on increased crime. Some legal observers disputed this, contending that better reporting has identified more crimes but not necessarily such a rapid rise in crime.

In any event, the FBI report yesterday presented a perspective and profile of crime in the nation. In 1969, an estimated 14,950 murders were committed, more than the 9,414 men killed in the war in Indochina but far less than the 56,400 pedestrians and riders who died in traffic accidents.

As in most earlier years, murders rose gradually through the year to a peak in December. "Most murders," the report said, "are committed by relatives of the victim or persons acquainted with the victim."

Social Problem  
"It follows, therefore, that criminal homicide is, to a major extent, a national social problem beyond police prevention," the FBI said. Only 27 percent of the murders were connected with other crimes such as robbery, rape or gangland slayings.

Similarly, most aggravated assaults occur within the family unit, or among neighbors or acquaintances, the report said. But the police had difficulty in obtaining convictions because the victim was unwilling to testify against his assailant. About four out of ten defendants were acquitted or had their cases dismissed.

Rape, which was committed most often in big cities, rose 17 percent last year and was up 93 percent over 1960. "This offense is probably one of the most under-reported crimes, due primarily to fear and/or embarrassment on the part of the victims," the FBI said.

Robbery was up 13 percent over 1968 and 180 percent over 1960. But bank robbery dropped 1 percent and the average loss in bank robberies decreased from \$5,200 to \$4,500. Robberies in the street, gas stations, stores and homes, however, were all up.

Burglary, or unlawful entry to commit a felony, was the single most frequently committed crime. Record highs occurred in the last half of 1969, with December being the peak.

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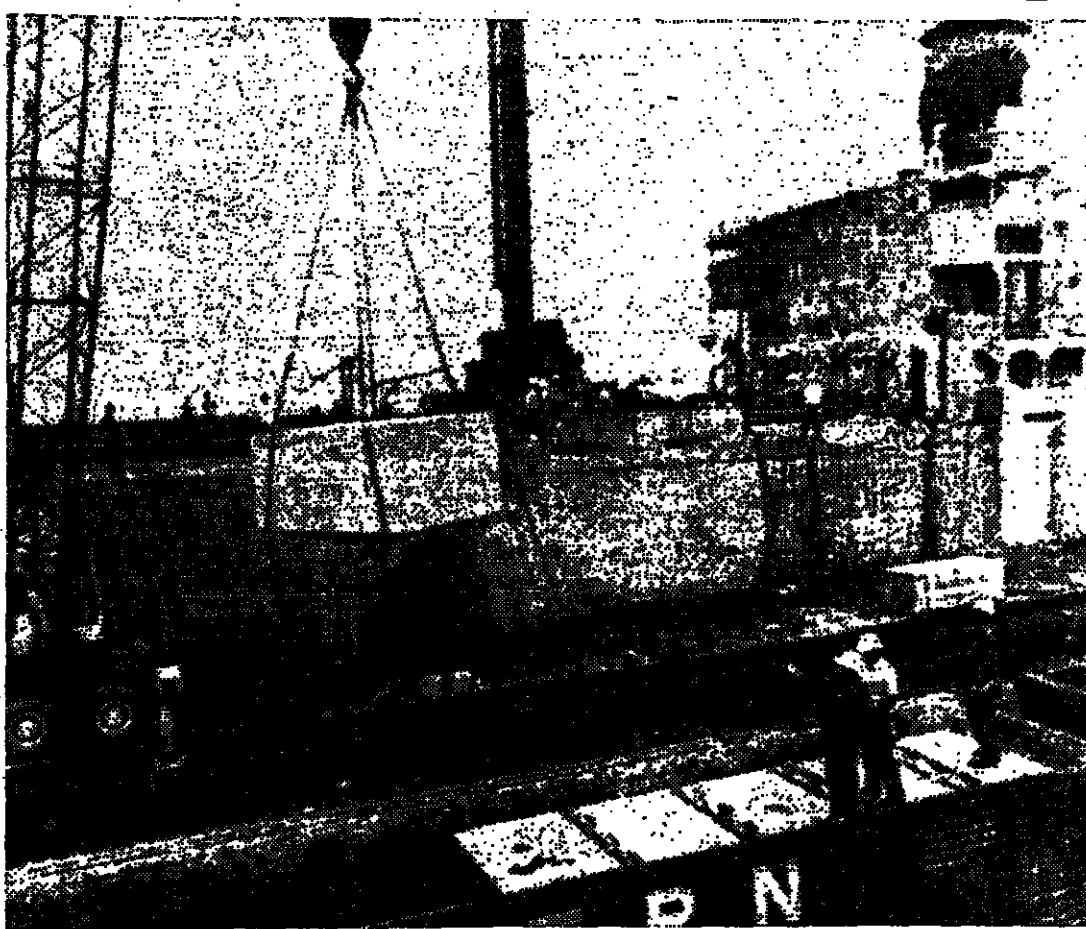
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ON THE LAST 282 MILES—Concrete blocks containing nerve gas rockets being loaded onto a Liberty ship at Sunny Point, N.C., for scuttling in the Atlantic Ocean.

## Army Unsure What Nerve Gas Will Do in Sea

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Army admitted at a court hearing today that it is not sure what will happen when its controversial shipment of obsolete nerve gas hits the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

Pressed by a U.S. district court judge, representatives of the governor of Florida and leading environmental protectionists, Army officials said that since no specific tests had ever been conducted on concrete at a depth of 16,000 feet, the effects of the dumping cannot be foreseen.

They conceded that the 418 concrete coffins containing 66 tons of GB nerve gas and ten pounds of the far more lethal liquid nerve agent VX—scheduled to sail from Sunny Point, N.C., this weekend—could break open simultaneously and kill an undetermined amount of life on the seabed.

New Uncertainty  
The new uncertainty over the gas shipment, "Operation Chase," arose during a day-long hearing before Federal District Judge Lane L. Green, who said he had been up all yesterday reading documents in the file.

Fleeting fatigue, Judge Green postponed final arguments and a ruling on a motion to halt the shipment, pending further investigations of alternatives, until tomorrow.

Meanwhile, longshoremen continued to load the gas-laden coffins aboard a rusting 442-foot ship, the L. E. Ryan, Russell Briggs, in Sunny Point.

And Sen. Ernest Hollings, D., S.C., accusing the Army of "operating under a veil of secrecy and callous disregard," called for permanent safeguards against such gas disposal plans in the future.

Obviously caught unprepared by the eleventh-hour effort of Florida Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr. and the Environmental Defense Fund, Inc., to stop the gas and by Judge Green's willingness to hear the case in detail, the Army sought to prove in court that it had safety at heart.

Under intense questioning, however, Kenly Webster, deputy general counsel of the Army, admitted that it no longer knew in which

coffin the VX lies and that some of its scientific advisers never knew that VX was included in the shipment.

The Army has said it will not go ahead with the dumping, set for Tuesday, until the court decides. Environmental Defense Fund lawyers also claimed it would be safer to scuttle the ship in a deep-water pocket off the coast of Venezuela.

They said the water in that pocket is stagnant and the deteriorating gas, when it seeped out from the coffins, would not harm marine life.

In addition to detonating the coffins inside a used ICBM silo, the lawyers also suggested surrounding the coffins with strong

alkaline solutions in a ship's hold, scuttling the ship and then detonating the sunken craft.

The Army argued that its scientists had explored all possible methods of disposing of the deadly gas, and had found that rail transportation from the storage depots in Alabama and Kentucky to the Atlantic coast and disposal at sea would pose the least risk to the public.

The Army lawyers said that the U.S. Surgeon General's Office was informed of the Army plan, made a few additional recommendations and found it was safe and feasible.

The Army said that the site off the Florida coast was chosen because of its depth and also because it was away from the Gulf Stream. Any gas which escaped from the coffins would remain generally in the area.

British Said to Back Army  
LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—A team of British experts reported from Washington today that the U.S. Army plan contained adequate safeguards against pollution, diplomatic sources said.

The findings of the three-man British team were called to the Foreign Office here. British authorities are expected to decide tomorrow whether to publish the findings.

The transfer of the gas, across 4,000 miles of the Pacific, would be contrary to legislation that has been approved by the Senate and is now before a House-Senate conference committee.

The legislation is an amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act, sponsored by Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska. The amendment would forbid the gas being moved to the United States. In discussion on the Senate floor, Sen. Gravel made clear that "the United States" includes American territories in the Pacific.

Clarification Awaited  
The sources who disclosed the Pentagon's plan pointed out that the Pentagon does not intend to move the gas until the problems raised by Sen. Gravel's amendment are resolved and until the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reviews the plan. HEW is required by law to do this.

The sources said that the Pentagon has already given HEW a copy of the plan. HEW is expected to send a team of experts to Okinawa and Johnston Island shortly to do technical studies. A report by HEW is expected late this month.

The Pentagon has not decided when it will make a public announcement on the transfer of the gas. Presumably, it will consult various members of Congress first and attempt to have the Gravel amendment stricken or modified in the conference committee.

The gas must be moved from Okinawa because the United States has agreed to return Okinawa to Japan and both the people of Okinawa and the Japanese government have expressed strong displeasure with the storage of the gas on the island.

The gas is stored in a pine forest near Kadena Air Base. Within several miles of the depot are three of the five major cities on the island.

The gas is mainly a nerve gas called GB. It is similar to the gas now being readied for disposal in the Atlantic. There is also reportedly some mustard gas. Both have been stored on Okinawa for about ten years.

The Meskill-Weicker combination was the choice of the state party leadership and the state convention to lead the GOP ticket in November.

Rep. Meskill overwhelmed the more liberal state Senate minority leader, Wallace Barnes, while Rep. Weicker defeated conservative state Sen. John M. Lupton by a narrow margin.

## Census Bureau Computers Change U.S. Forecast for Year 2000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—With early returns from this year's census emerging from the computers, the Census Bureau decided yesterday that it had drastically overestimated future population growth in America.

The bureau announced that it was reducing its estimate of population in the year 2000 to between 266 million and 330 million because of a sharp drop in the birth rate after 1963. Only three years ago, the estimate had been 283 million (to 361 million), based on birth rates in 1960-63.

The bureau reported that the birth rate in 1968 was the lowest in U.S. history.

All such population projections are based on assumptions about births, deaths and immigration in the years ahead. They may prove to be grossly inaccurate because it is impossible to predict future attitudes toward family size and its effect on the environment or to predict effects of possible abortion law changes.

Attitude changes in the late 1960s and possibly the increased use of contraceptives led to the new projections.

In the early years of the last decade, birth rates were relatively high. If they had continued at that level—3.35 children for each woman during her child-bearing years—the population of the United States in the year 2000 would have been 361 million.

Army May Be Able to Use Abandoned Road to Nowhere  
By George C. Wilson  
NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Army, with yesterday's favorable Senate vote, is free to deal with the "road to nowhere" it built in this little town.

The road was supposed to lead to the radar for former President Johnson's Sentinel missile defense. The radar was to guard Boston. But then a big proportion of the public decided that having such hardware nearby was an outrage and protested the idea so vehemently that President Nixon backed away from defenses close to cities. He called his system Safe-guard.

Work stopped on the North Andover site 19 months ago. The construction gangs went away without either finishing the road or filling in the huge craters the Army contractor had dug in the nearby woods.

A still secret memo, obtained by at least one legislator, shows why the Army decided to leave so abruptly—holes and all. Gen. Alfred D. Starbird, the Army manager of President Nixon's Safeguard ABM—as well as the Sentinel before it—decided that any work on the North Andover site would make it look as if the two systems were not really any different after all—as some critics were charging last year.

Voting Tied In  
One part of the Starbird memo ties the suspension of the road work directly to the voting in Congress on the Safeguard ABM. It is "my intent to authorize its resumption after completion of the House action on the defense authorization bill," Gen. Starbird wrote, in discussing the clean-up

Jumbo Stops at Gander  
GANDER, Newfoundland, Aug. 13 (AP)—A Pan American Boeing-747 jumbo jet with 361 persons aboard was forced to land here last night because of an oil leak. The passengers stayed in hotels overnight before leaving early today aboard two Boeing-707s.

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## A Challenge to the Senate

The matter of extending American base rights in Spain would not have become the bitter executive-legislative issue that it is had not the administration used trickery to slip the extension through. To be sure, its trickery was successful, at least in the short run. The State Department did take the Senate out badly, refusing to testify publicly and candidly, throwing Mr. Fulbright off balance with an allegation that he was leaking confidential information to the press, and then rushing through the signing of an "executive agreement" before it could either be discussed publicly or specifically approved by the Senate in terms of a treaty. In the longer run, however, the administration—to say nothing of the country—may regret the clever little coup, if not for some contingency that may arise over Spain, then surely for its impairment of Senate-administration trust.

The basic situation is that the administration, in order to gain continued use of military bases of questionable worth, entered secretly into a five-year pact to provide Spain with an arms-and-aid package worth hundreds of millions of dollars and with some kind of a security guarantee as well. What kind of guarantee? Was it necessary? Was the price right? These were precisely the questions the Senate wanted to ask and the administration chose to duck. By grating contrast, even as it was refusing to submit this highly important measure for Senate consideration, it was submitting an American-Mexican treaty for "recovery of returned or stolen archaeological, historical and cultural property."

The administration contends, of course,

that the extension agreement contains no "commitment" to Spain's defense such as would justify embodying in treaty form. Perhaps. So uncertain was the administration of its case, however, that it refused to make it publicly. The agreement commits each country to "support the defense system of the other"—language so vague it cries out for the kind of amplification only a Senate hearing could produce.

The agreement also creates a joint defense committee whose American member is the supreme commander of NATO—again, an arrangement that raises any number of delicate questions about the obligations of the United States. It is no comfort to learn some Spaniards believe that in effect Washington will be paying Spain—handsomely—to receive a NATO security guarantee, one that the Franco regime could not hope to receive directly at NATO's hands and one that it would have to pay for if it did. Can there be a more alarming signal on this agreement than that Mendel Rivers congratulated the State Department for making it?

Sen. Fulbright has now called upon the State Department to testify on the agreement before the Foreign Relations Committee. He reserves the possibility of undertaking to amend the pending defense procurement bill so as to cut off funds for implementing the agreement. He can scarcely do less and maintain any pretense of recovering for the Senate its constitutional function of approving or disapproving foreign commitments which have a vital bearing on war and peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Now It's Moscow's Move

After he had signed the treaty with the Soviet Union in the Kremlin, Willy Brandt said: "I think this is not only the end of an era but also a very good beginning." The West German chancellor was justified in his modest claim. It was not the time or place for him to add the obvious: Whether that good start now leads to genuine detente in Europe depends almost entirely on the Kremlin.

To get this treaty, the Soviet Union gave up little except its slanderous long-term propaganda campaign against West Germany. It was Bonn that retreated substantially from many positions it had clung to throughout the 21-year life of the federal republic, though as Brandt said in his broadcast on his return home, "Nothing is lost with this treaty that was not gambled away long ago."

The immediate benefit for Bonn must be an easing of access to West Berlin and expanded relations—including easier travel—between East and West Germany. Soviet willingness to nudge the East German Communist regime on both these counts will

provide a measure of how anxious the Kremlin is for implementation of the treaty and for additional steps toward peace in Europe.

If there is no "give" in the Soviet and East German positions in fairly short order, the treaty will have no chance of approval by West Germany's Bundestag, and Brandt's coalition government may not last beyond autumn.

Rainer Barzel, leader of the Christian Democratic Union opposition in the Bundestag, said in criticism of the new treaty that there can be no realistic talk of easing East-West tensions until the Berlin wall comes down. The reality is surely the opposite: There could be no chance of removing the wall until Bonn had made the kind of effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union and its allies that was made in negotiating this pact.

This effort will come to nought, however, if it gets no response from the Communist side that improves the position of free West Berlin and allows increased contacts between the two parts of Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Nixon's Pollution Report

Fearing an "ecological disaster," Mr. Nixon issues another alarm warning in defense of the environment. At the same time, two special trains loaded with nerve gas rockets headed for the coast of Florida.

While the U.S. President stresses his determination to fight pollution, the American Army runs the risk of seriously polluting part of the Atlantic coast. On the one hand, intentions are expressed; on the other, facts contradict them. This contradiction is innate to modern industrial civilization.

The paradox in this case is that, to get rid of particularly deadly weapons, the United States apparently cannot avoid accelerating the "ecological disaster" with which it says it is threatened.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

#### The Moscow Pact

By his elusive and icy answer to the Brandt proposal of a summit of the three Western powers and the GFR, the chief of state reminded Bonn that Europe and France exist and that Germany made specific commitments with both in the economic and political fields, commitments which France fears to see jeopardized by the new German "Drang nach Osten."

When referring to the forthcoming meeting of the former occupation powers announced by Mr. Brandt, Mr. Pompidou declared that he hardly saw its usefulness, the purpose of such meetings being that of "having something to tell each other." If the cap fits, wear it.

The West German chancellor thus receives through the press an "F" in conduct, probably for not having informed France—as he should have done—of the content and evolution of the German-Soviet negotiations.

Mr. Pompidou rightly shows some displeasure toward a neighbor state with which we signed not so long ago a cooperation treaty which implied privileged relations and some degree of elementary courtesy. . . . Yet this quarrel over ethics in relations between states so strongly linked together as Germany and France will perhaps be understood not as a warning shot but as an expression of despotism.

The nationalist Europe of Gen. de Gaulle was bound to be torn between diverging interests sooner or later. Deprived of a supra-national European structure, the GFR followed its century-old impulses. Mr. Pompidou gathers what his illustrious predecessor sowed.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

#### The Inflation Epidemic

It comes as no surprise, although as some consolation, that the inflationary epidemic affecting the Common Market is as serious as it is in Britain.

To do the Common Market Commission justice, it has been warning the member states since July 1969 of the need to combat inflation and has made specific proposals to this effect. But the measures taken by member governments have in general fallen far short of the commission's suggestions.

It was not until last month that the finance ministers of the Six finally adopted a commission paper calling for strict credit and budgetary policies intended to damp down internal demand and fight cost inflation.

To what extent these policies will be applied, however, remains to be seen. It would not be the first time that economic recommendations have been unanimously adopted by the Six and then been ignored.

—From *The Financial Times* (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

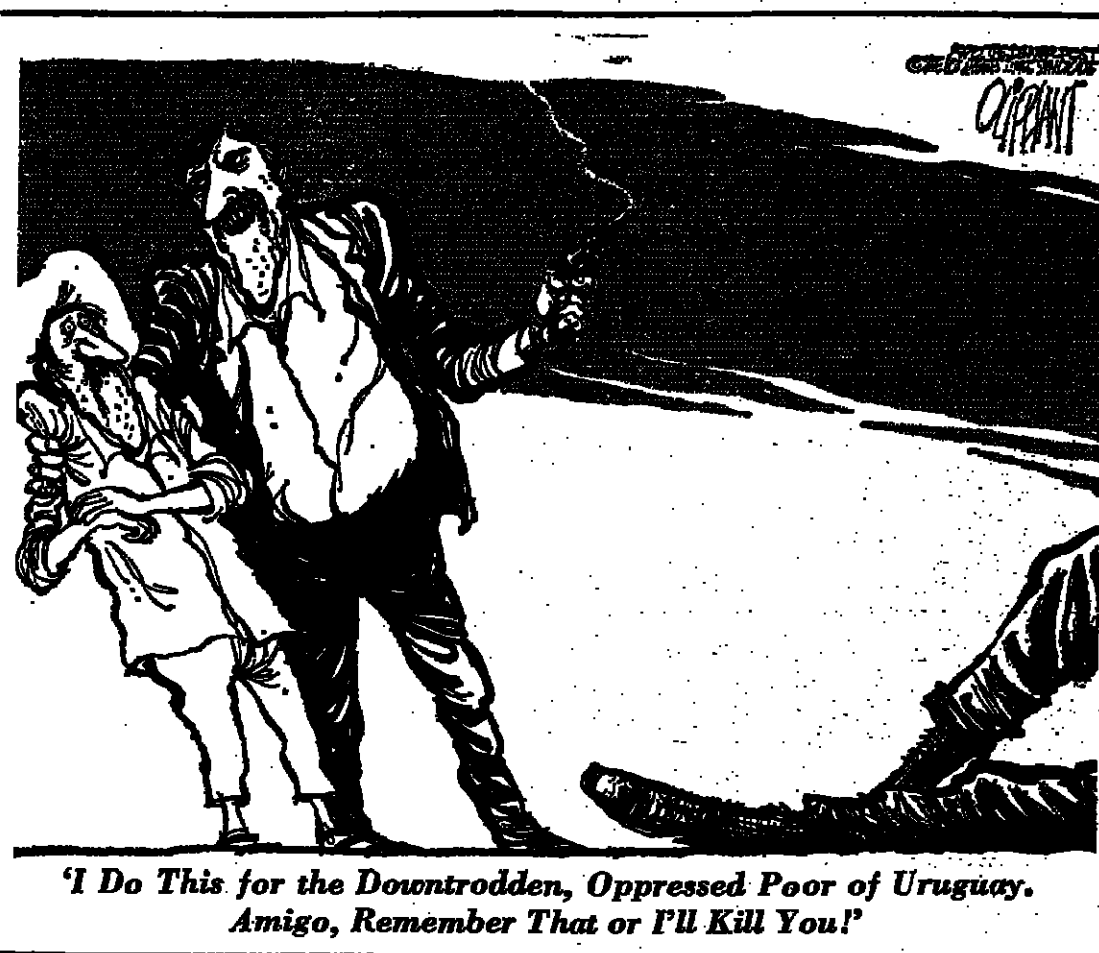
August 14, 1895

LONDON.—Leopold, the King of the Belgians, visited the Colonial Office privately yesterday morning, attended by the Belgian Minister, and had an informal interview with Mr. Chamberlain, who afterwards returned His Majesty's visit at Burlington Hotel, Cook Street. After leaving the Colonial Office the King visited Mr. A. J. Balfour at the Treasury. His Majesty left London for the Continent shortly after five o'clock last evening.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1820

NEW YORK.—Answering an appeal by Southern California lemon-growers, who declared they are threatened with ruin because of the influx of Italian lemons, Senator Harding said that American markets cannot be surrendered to foreign producers however kindly disposed this country may be toward its allies. He declared that one of the big issues of the Presidential campaign coming up is the urgent need of a high protective tariff immediately.



## Tackling the TV Phenomenon

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—It may well be that the House gave such thunderous approval to limiting campaign spending on television because members thought it would help protect them from rich challengers. It may also be that the Democratic Congress is moving this bill along because it clears the way for television debates between the Presidential contenders in 1972. Even so, the reform bill is a good day's work that will have far more important effects than these temporary and limited matters.

As for Presidential debates, Nixon will not always be in office and the removal of the equal-time restriction, which will make such debates almost certain, could come back to haunt the Democrats in the future. In 1964, after all, it was Lyndon B. Johnson who successfully restrained a Democratic Congress from making debates possible against a Republican challenger; this is obviously a cyclical advantage that will even out over the long haul.

The great thing is that House and Senate have now passed—although they have yet to agree on the scope of the measure—a bill that would drastically reduce the cost of television campaigning while putting a virtually self-enforcing limitation on the amount any one candidate could spend. That amount would be determined at the rate of seven cents (three and a half in primaries) per vote cast for the same office in the previous election. It would have a self-enforcing effect because violations could be easily discerned by opposing candidates and the press, and because broadcasters would require candidates to affirm with each time purchase that they were

not exceeding the ceiling—which would make a violation a deliberate deception.

This limitation on the rich candidate, combined with the bill's requirement that broadcasters sell political time at the lowest rate available to bulk commercial buyers, is likely to make it possible for more people to go into politics—which is the true reply to those who charge that this is an "incumbent defense bill."

Not all incumbents are poorer than their challengers, anyway. If the bill is given effect in time for the 1970 elections, for instance, Gov. Rockefeller of New York would be sharply restricted in what otherwise, no doubt, he would spend on TV. It is a reasonable bet that an entrenched official like Gov. Reagan of California is better healed for the race than his challenger, Jesse M. Urruh, and the same is true of numerous important senators and House members.

The recent trend, moreover, has been toward more and more TV campaigning at ever-rising cost, with no limit in sight, so that only the wealthy or those with ready access to the wallets of the wealthy could reasonably expect to win major office. Reopening the political arena to those without access to fat-cat money will be a major equalizer.

### Contributions

Since the reform act also assures Presidential debates, it takes a long step toward full and fair utilization of television for political campaigning—which is to say, in the broadest sense, for political education. Nevertheless, a great deal more needs to be done.

### Palestinians

I read with interest the article by a young Palestinian, Mr. F. Turki, in the *Herald Tribune* of August 10. As a business executive who has lived many years in the Middle East I have the following comments:

The ethnic distinction made to the effect that Palestinians are a different people as compared to the Arabs is incorrect. They are Christian or Moslem Arabs as a matter of fact, as what we now call Palestine or Israel was mainly an empty desert since the Romans chased the Jews out, the main influx of "Palestinians" started at the end of the last century.

It is true that the "Palestinians" are a highly intelligent group, especially in comparison with Syrian and Iraqi Arabs, but that is not because they are a separate entity, but because they were under British mandate (while the others were under French rule or independent), as a result a higher rate of literacy existed.

I would like to have Mr. Turki explain the proverb, "Palestine is the sand under Tel Aviv," as in my opinion the Jews deserve the nation of Israel because they built it with their blood and sweat. Why did not the "Palestinians" develop this territory of deserts and malaria-ridden swamps?

It is not true that the "Palestinians" or other Arabs were so tolerant toward the Jews. The Hebron and Tiberias massacres of Jews who lived there since Biblical times happened long before the immigration of European Jews. Also during World War II, while the Jews fought on the side of the Allies, the Arabs, including their elite "Palestinians" had, under the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, two divisions fighting on the side of the Nazis.

It is also a fabrication that the "Palestinians" were driven out. Jews had been buying, I repeat, buying, parcels of land and under constant attacks of their "tolerant" Arab neighbors developed these.

When after World War II, the Allies, including Russia, granted statehood to a tiny part of what is now called Israel, the surrounding Arab states disregarded the United Nations decision and attacked the new state. They asked all Arabs to leave Israel or be destroyed with the Jews. Those Arabs who stayed are still there. The ones that left were not allowed to return. As a matter of fact a large tribe of Arabs, called the Druse, have complete Israeli citizen rights, are represented together with other Arabs, in the Israeli parliament and are members of the Israeli Army.

I have seen during a recent vacation in Israel such incidents as cars with men wearing Arab costumes giving a lift to Israeli soldiers and in Hlail I saw similarly garbed men dining in a luxurious restaurant, while Jews in Arab countries have been imprisoned or hanged.

One more question: Mr. Turki claims that the Palestinians were

## Message to Moscow In Senate ABM Vote

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The Senate voted Wednesday to send a message to Moscow offering a choice of an arms-limitation agreement or a continuing strategic nuclear arms race.

This was the essence of the 52-to-47 vote rejecting the Cooper-Hart amendment, which would have halted expansion of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile program that the Nixon administration has sought as a "bargaining chip" at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The Vienna phase of those talks will formally end Friday. The decision to close the Vienna phase was made after Moscow sent to its delegation its approval of the projected communiqué. That joint Soviet-American statement will say that the two sides have made progress in considering how to curb the major components of the strategic nuclear arms race and that they will meet again in Helsinki in an effort to reach a formal agreement.

Ironically, the closest thing to a statement of just what is in the Nixon administration's mind in pushing the "bargaining chip" argument came on Tuesday from a senator who voted Wednesday for both the Cooper-Hart amendment and for the Hughes amendment, also defeated, which would have halted all work on Safeguard.

### Balanced Team

Without revealing his source, Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., said that "it has been explained to me that the Soviet negotiating team represents a coalition of interests having diverse reasons for wanting a SALT agreement. It is said that the Soviet negotiating coalition is a delicately constructed one and that the element representing the military is the most reluctant and suspicious element."

The group representing the Soviet Union's military viewpoint is said to be interested primarily in halting the development of an American ABM system. Presumably—using the "worst case" war-gaming approach—the Soviet strategic planners place a higher efficacy factor on Safeguard's capabilities than our own scientific community does.

"Accordingly, it is contended that the Soviet military component, which is prominently represented in the Soviet negotiating team, might lose interest in achieving SALT agreement if the Safeguard system is killed off in the Senate. The defection of the Soviet military element could disrupt the delicately constructed Soviet

negotiating consensus and thus jeopardize an agreement otherwise desired by other elements of the Soviet hierarchy."

### Hard-Nosed

All this, indeed, fits the verdict of those who have patiently labored at the Vienna conference. The Soviet military representatives have clearly been the hard-nosed parties in the Kremlin's delegation. The Foreign Ministry and scientific members of the delegation have seemed far more willing to come to terms.

Much has been written, but little is really known, about the power of the Red Army marshals in the decision making by the Politburo, which has no military members. That the marshals have much influence is beyond doubt. But how much is crucial in relation to the arms talks and a lot of other problems.

The American aim is to build a deal around a swap of Safeguard for a ceiling on the huge Soviet SS-9s. So far, the Kremlin has yet to agree to a limitation on the SS-9s or at least it has not let the American delegates know whether it has.

There continues to be a lingering feeling here that some Red Army marshals and perhaps some Kremlin ideologues as well, want to go beyond the rough nuclear parity the Soviet Union now has with the United States and try for superiority.

### Question Raised

A recent report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington raises this question, asking whether a significant element in the Soviet leadership thinks superiority is a feasible goal "and that its achievement will transfer the initiative to Moscow and bring about a reversal of roles between the two global powers." It is for these reasons that the administration has tonight glowing over the defeat of the Cooper-Hart amendment and was hoping that an amendment offered by Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Mass., also will be defeated.

Thus, if Safeguard comes through Congress unscathed—except for elimination of the anti-Chinese area defense section—the men in the Kremlin will have a couple of months to decide how determined the Americans really are to force a choice between a pact to curb the arms race and an unlimited escalation into a new generation of costly weapons systems.

## Letters

starving on United Nations ration. Where did the money come from to enable them to have \$3,000 university graduates? How do they obtain the funds to buy the enormous quantity of arms?

A.V.A.

Braine-le-Comte, Belgium.

The emotional outburst of Mr. Turki (Herald Aug. 10) is no excuse for his scathing review of many Palestinian Arabs, for example, lived in Palestine before World War I? How many of them living in Palestine before the war were born there? How much of the cherished homeland was sold by Palestinians for ten times its value to Jewish farmers? Why did Britain, the mandate power then, need to dispatch nearly a half million soldiers to keep peaceful Arabs from slaughtering Zionists in the thirties? Where were the Palestinian nationalists when Rome threatened their so-called homeland during the war? What was their present leader, Arafat, doing in Nazi Germany during the war?

Finally, let me remind Mr. Turki that it is an insult to compare twenty years of self-imposed exile to the thousands of years of Jewish existence of the Jewish people, part of which spent not too comfortably in Arab lands.

DANIEL SPIEGELHANDLER, Paris.

### The Cease-Fire

Your editorial of Aug. 8 on the Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire contains two errors of omission. First,

Syria has never recognized, technically or otherwise, the UN November 1967 Middle East Peace Resolution as binding. More important, the article fails to mention that the UN cease-fire resolution was unilaterally violated by Egypt.

Let us hope the current cease-fire leads to peace. Neither the Arabs or Israelis can or should waste their scarce resources at war and neither the U.S. or Russia can or should seek a confrontation in the Middle East.

ADAM WIENER, Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

### Newton's Pledge

There is sometimes good news in the HX. It one looks for it. On Page 3 of the Aug. 7 edition Mr. Huey P. Newton is quoted: "We are going to pledge troops from the Black Panther party to the National Liberation Front."

Let the U.S. government do all in its power to facilitate the departure of Mr. Newton and every last one of the Black Panthers for Indochina as soon as possible. A hitch may develop from the Asian side to their cause, chance to read the definition of treason against the United States as set forth in Article III, Section 3, of the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Newton will discover, if he and his cohorts join the NLF, that there is nothing in the principle and practice of fascism to prevent a Communist regime from employing such a governmental form.

WALTER WYANT, Athens.



Moscow  
Vote

## U.S. Planes Bomb Red Forces; Try to Break Siege of O'Reilly

SAIGON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—American planes led by waves of B-52 Superfortresses dropped hundreds of tons of bombs on jungles around fire base O'Reilly today in a sustained effort to lift a five-day siege of the base.

South Vietnamese headquarters said 95 Communist soldiers have been killed in action around O'Reilly since last Sunday. Field commanders estimate another 200 slain by allied air strikes and artillery barrages.

## 200,000 Viets In Exodus Out Of Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The exodus of more than 200,000 South Vietnamese from Cambodia entered its final stage today as 5,400 of the last refugees in camps here boarded three South Vietnamese Navy riverboats and began a journey down the Mekong River toward a homeland few of them had ever seen. The exodus officially will end Saturday.

The refugees are South Vietnamese whose forebears migrated to Cambodia several generations ago. The refugees were rounded up by Cambodian forces when the fighting began here in April and placed in "regroupment centers" to prevent them from cooperating with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces.

The Cambodian government, intent on retaining the good will of Saigon while South Vietnamese troops are fighting on Cambodian soil, has made a policy of insisting that the refugees are free to stay, and that no stigma is implied in their having been gathered into camps.

Chau Xeng Ua, Cambodian minister of social welfare, said in a speech yesterday that the "misunderstanding of the past" had been fomented by "certain biased foreign newspapers which have falsely accused (the Cambodian government) of alleged persecutions and exactions."

Government officials admit privately, however, that the government still mistrusts the Vietnamese. "They are suspect," one Cambodian member of the two-nation committee handling the exodus said today in answer to a question on why the Vietnamese had been rounded up. Many thousands of Vietnamese still remain in the Cambodian countryside, and no exact figure on those staying behind is available, according to the South Vietnamese Embassy.

## Senator Calls Nixon's Policy On Southern Academies Hoax

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (WP).—Sen. Walter Mondale, D., Minn., yesterday accused the Nixon administration of giving tax-exempt status to Southern white academies on the strength of non-discrimination pledges that are "palpably ridiculous."

Sen. Mondale, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Equal Education Opportunity, described as "a complete hoax" the policy, announced last month, of denying tax exemptions to private schools if they discriminated against blacks.

But Internal Revenue Commissioner Randolph W. Thayer, the day's witness, said he was not ready to make the assumption that these "non-discrimination pledges" are a farce and a fraud.

"Based on Trust"

"Our whole system (of tax administration) is based on trust," Mr. Thayer observed. "You're taking the position that we should not trust (private academies), not give them a chance to wipe the slate clean."

Sen. Mondale said that under the new policy the academies "will continue to enjoy public support."

## Visitor Is Misled On Tiger Cages, Legislator Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—A House investigator has suggested that U.S. and South Vietnamese officials altered conditions at Con Son prison so that a visiting congressman and the American people he reported to would be misled about conditions there.

"I don't like to see Congress used in this manner by any government—foreign or domestic," Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., said yesterday. His House foreign operations subcommittee was questioning Rep. Philip M. Crane, R., Ill., who visited the South Vietnamese prison island July 21 and returned saying he saw nothing wrong.

Nineteen days before Mr. Crane's visit, two other congressmen made a surprise stop at the prison and reported finding captives crowded into tiger cages, shackled and living in filth.

Mr. Moss said the State Department alerted officials in South Vietnam that Mr. Crane was coming as early as ten days before he got to the prison.

**4 Die in Soldiers' Bus**  
NEWCASTLE, New South Wales, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—A civilian driver and three soldiers were killed early today when a busload of Australian soldiers ran off the road near Buladelah. The soldiers were returning from a jungle training center where they had been preparing for service in South Vietnam.



AMMO BEARERS—South Vietnamese soldiers lug 155-mm. artillery shells from a helicopter drop zone to a hilltop at fire support base Maureen, west of Hue.

## Hanoi to Send Chief Delegate Back to Paris Vietnam Talks

(Continued from Page 1)  
delegate. Both North Vietnam and the Southern Viet Cong complained of a downgrading of the conference and charged that the United States was no longer interested in negotiating.

As a sign of displeasure, Mr. Thuy returned in May to Hanoi, followed shortly thereafter by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief delegate and foreign minister of the Viet Cong's provisional revolutionary government. Mrs. Binh's spokesman refused today to give a date for her return but emphasized that she was still the chief delegate.

In matters of substance, Mr. Bruce interpreted the two basic Communist demands as "preconditions" that had to be accepted for the talks to lead anywhere.

"Such an approach is wholly inconsistent with the generally accepted meaning in any language of the word 'negotiation,'" Mr. Bruce declared. "We do not impose preconditions to discussion, and it is reasonable to expect the same reciprocity from you."

The Saigon delegation charged that the Communists offered a choice merely between capitulation and war. "The conditions you set forth are unacceptable," Pham Dang Lam, the chief Saigon delegate, declared in the conference room. "Likewise, the course you advocate is neither the shortest nor the most rational one to achieve peace."

Mr. Bruce suggested that steps be taken on the prisoner-of-war issue. But like all previous suggestions from the allied side about treatment and release of prisoners held by the Communists, the latter flatly refused to discuss the matter. They charged that by raising it, the United States was merely trying to "camouflage" its own crimes of aggression.

Borman Due

Col. Frank Borman, the American astronaut delegated by Mr. Nixon to seek help from other governments in getting a solution to the prisoner problem as a humanitarian matter, is expected here next Monday. The North Vietnamese spokesman said his delegation would not receive Mr. Borman if asked to do so. The American side spoke only of meetings between Mr. Borman and Ambassadors Bruce and Habib.

The tone of the Communist statements today, when directed to the American side, was notably milder than usual. Both Hanoi and the Viet Cong gave the impression of simply waiting for their chief delegates to return with instructions. The full weight of Communist vituperation fell on the Saigon government as a "traitor" that opposed the peace aspirations of the Vietnamese people and repressed all opposition. Duong Dinh Thao said that camouflaging the tactics, distorting and corrupting character of the Saigon administration is like trying to hide an

## SALT Teams Seen Ready To Draft Pact

When the Parleys Resume in Autumn

VIENNA, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Solid progress has been made toward a Soviet-American treaty that would make the current Senate debate on anti-ballistic missiles meaningless, diplomatic sources said today.

But they said that the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks does not oppose the continued development of the American ABM system until such a treaty is signed and does not feel it hampers the SALT negotiations.

The first round of SALT—which began here nearly four months ago—will end tomorrow morning with a brief plenary meeting of the two delegations at the U.S. Embassy, followed by a formal closing ceremony and the issuing of a communiqué.

The second round is to begin in Helsinki in late October or early November. The sources said enough progress has been made here to enable the two delegations to start writing a treaty in Helsinki.

In Washington, according to Reuters, the State Department announced today that U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Vienna have agreed on a date for the talks' resumption in the Finnish capital. The date will be disclosed in tomorrow's SALT communiqué in Vienna, Reuters reported.

Capital Exemption

The SALT treaty, the Vienna sources said, is likely to include strict limits on ABM deployment—possibly to single defensive rings around Moscow and Washington.

If the Nixon administration, as expected, agrees to this limitation, work already completed at initial ABM sites in North Dakota and Montana would be abandoned, as well as work on the third site, in Missouri, a project which the Senate is debating now.

But the sources here agreed that the time and money have not been wasted because:

• Work on ABM could not be held up in hopes of a treaty which is not yet signed and which is certainly not guaranteed.

• ABM has been a useful chip here in U.S. bargaining for an agreement with Russia.

Gerard G. Smith, the chief U.S. delegate to the talks in Vienna, told the Senate in committee hearings that he did not feel continued ABM deployment in America jeopardized his work here toward an ABM agreement.

ABMs Gird Moscow

It was pointed out that the Soviets already have ABM installations around Moscow which presumably would not be affected by any pact.

The two sides will give final approval to the communiqué at their plenary session tomorrow, then go to the closing ceremony at the Belvedere, the baroque Vienna palace where SALT began April 16.

## Agnew Praises Rep. Rivers on Military Role

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew yesterday praised Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, for going "to bat for the so-called military complex."

Mr. Agnew said: "He has always had the courage to remind people that defense-oriented industry helped win World War II and that without it we would be in a real pickle. No man in Congress has done more to improve the defense establishment and the people in it."

Mr. Agnew made the statements in a partly humorous, partly serious speech prepared for an Air Force Association luncheon honoring Rep. Rivers.

"Mendel Rivers has worked tirelessly, since coming to the Congress in 1940, to make the world a more peaceful place," Mr. Agnew said. "For example, he has supported every effort to get Communism out of Southeast Asia, to get Russia out of the Middle East and to get Senator (J. William) Fulbright out of Washington."

"Many of the defense problems his committee copes with result from policies that came out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee," Mr. Agnew said.

## Henry Miller Film Banned In France, Approved in N.Y.

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Aug. 13 (AP).—France, which first recognized Henry Miller's unique voice, has now banned a movie, taken from one of his books, a movie that censors in New York have found acceptable for distribution there.

"It was France which first accepted my work and gave me the courage to carry on," the 79-year-old writer said in a telegram to the French government cinema control commission. "What has happened?"

The story of the banning of the film version of "Quiet Days in Clichy" is now being told with embarrassment and anger here, so heavy is the irony involved in a country that had a reputation for artistic freedom.

Shows at Cannes

The film, which tells the story of Mr. Miller's life as an unhinged American in Paris in the 1930s, was made on the streets of Paris by a 37-year-old Danish director, Jens Jorgen Thorsen. Because of the difficulty in getting police permission for his project, Mr. Thorsen had to work while pretending he was at the head of a television crew.

Mr. Thorsen showed his movie for the first time in May at Cannes, but outside the official festival competition. Critics there gave it great praise and one said it was one of the few "redeeming pieces" in the two weeks of nonstop movies.

Before it could be released here, however, the film had to go before the control commission which passes judgment on all films before they are allowed to be shown to the public. Michel Madore, a film maker and movie critic for the magazine Le Nouvel Observateur, said, "The film went before the commission's lower committee, which got very nervous about it and passed it along to the plenary commission."

"They got very nervous about it, too, because they all agreed it was so artistically worthy and so completely unrepentant, unapologetic. But the scenes threw them. So what they did was not vote on the film. But by not voting they effectively banned it, because it has no authorization. The reason was that it was considered 'too advanced' for the state of our morals."

There was no comment from the film board.

## Senate Controversy on ABM Continues After 52-47 Vote

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (WP).—Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., said the Senate today that a telephone conversation with a top U.S. arms limitation negotiator made him believe the Senate could safely bar expansion of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system to two new sites now, if it increased radars and missiles at two existing sites, as proposed in the pending Brooke amendment.

Sen. McIntyre's statement as he kicked off the campaign for passage of the Brooke measure, which the administration opposes, marked an ironic aftermath to yesterday's 53 to 47 rejection of an earlier amendment seeking to block Safeguard expansion.

The rejected Cooper-Hart amendment would have allowed deployment of Safeguard to go forward at Grand Forks, N.D., and Malmstrom, Mont., Air Force Bases, but barred Safeguard expansion to Whiteman, Mo., and Warren, Wyo., Air Force Bases. The Brooke amendment also bans geographical expansion, but puts the expansion money back into Grand Forks and Malmstrom for added radars and missiles.

Sen. McIntyre, who voted against the Cooper-Hart amendment to the general surprise of his colleagues, said on the floor yesterday that he did so because a phone conversation with a U.S. negotiator in Vienna, where the United States and Russia are conducting arms limit talks, convinced him the Cooper-Hart amendment limited Safeguard too much to provide a "bargaining chip" needed to induce Russian agreement to arms limits.

The conversation, which took place Tuesday, was initiated by Sen. McIntyre and placed through the White House communications system.

Sen. McIntyre would not identify the person he talked to, but it was learned that it was Gerard Smith, the chief U.S. negotiator.

Sen. McIntyre stressed today that the person to whom he talked had not discussed any specific Senate amendment but had simply talked of the need to keep a forward motion on Safeguard for negotiating purposes.

Today he said that on the basis of that very same conversation he believed the Brooke amendment, by allowing a thickening of the defense at Grand Forks and Malmstrom, would provide the bargaining chip needed by the negotiators. Thickening the defense at the two initial sites would provide more protection for U.S. ICBMs against a Russian takeover strike.

A vote on the Brooke proposal is expected next week, and supporters of the defeated Cooper-Hart amendment are expected to push for a vote on that measure.

Birds Fly Higher

PARIS, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Kouheb Aberkane was formally charged yesterday with illicitly growing a five-square yard garden of marijuana despite his explanation he used the seeds only to feed his collection of exotic birds.

## Arrests Mount To 75 in Hunt In Uruguay

Many Said to Admit Being Tupamaros

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Arrests of leftist guerrillas during the massive search for a kidnapped U.S. agricultural expert and a Brazilian diplomat today rose to 75.

Announcing this, police said many of the suspects admitted belonging to the Tupamaro organization which on July 31 kidnapped Brazilian diplomat Aloysio Mares Dias Goniães and U.S. AID official Daniel Mitrione.

Mr. Mitrione was later killed after the government's refusal to release jailed Tupamaros.

Claude Fly, 65, an American agricultural expert helping the Uruguayan government, was kidnapped a week later, last Friday.

Areas Blocked Off

Whole areas of the city were again blocked off today as police and troops searched possible hiding places.

The authorities are defying a warning from the kidnappers, given Tuesday night, that they would "execute" the two men if police found where they were hidden.

Two bank robberies in the city's Picoas area today were believed by police to be the work of Tupamaros. Yesterday police arrested two people in the same area after discovering a photographic studio and laboratory for making false documents.

And last night searchers found a bag containing about 2,000 bullets and four revolvers, all of which were stolen from a navy training center in May.

Various boxes of antibiotics turned up today near where Mr. Mitrione's body was found. Police felt they were probably used to treat a bullet wound Mr. Mitrione received when kidnapped.

U.S. Drinks \$81 a Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI).—The average American consumer spent \$81 for beer, wine and liquor last year, up 5 percent from 1968, according to an Agriculture Department report on consumer spending.

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First and Maybe Last

South Africa's Black Debutante Ball

By Marvin Howe

JOHANNESBURG (NYT). — The organizers said it was South Africa's first black debutante ball, and it was billed, of course, as "the ball of the year."

Most of Johannesburg's black social elite turned out, as well as some prominent visitors from Swaziland and Lesotho. Tickets, limited to 300, were sold out at \$5.00 a couple, and the proceeds went to charity.

About a dozen whites attended, also, to the dismay of Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Department, which is the agency that reluctantly grants permits to whites who

want to enter all-black townships.

The party was held the other night in Mofolo Hall in Soweto, a typical black ghetto with unlighted, unpaved streets. Johannesburg officials gave the whites permission to enter the area on condition that they leave the town by 9:30 p.m. in a group.

"Ball of the year" notwithstanding, at least one white visitor was lectured for half an hour on the lawlessness of Soweto and its high rate of murder, rape and theft.

Among the whites who attended were representatives of a public relations firm and a cosmetics company who had or-

ganized the ball; the manager of an African newspaper, The World, which sponsored the event; and Miss Hannah Bloom, a seasoned Johannesburg socialite who had given the black debutantes a crash course in charm and curtsies.

The ball had been scheduled to begin at 8:30, with the presentation of the 20 debutantes as the first event on the program, and the man in charge of permits was sure that 9:30 was late enough for the whites to stay. They wouldn't want to wait for the dinner and dancing, he said.

Before the Ball

Before the ball, the debutantes met at the new \$25,000 house of Richard Maponya, a local butcher-magnate whose wife was chairman of the ball. Miss Bloom distributed corsages and gloves and surveyed makeup and wigs.

The ballroom glittered with candlelight, and balloons floated near the ceiling. Men in black ties gazed at the women with the latest Afro wigs and wearing elegant pajamas or long gowns.

The guest of honor, Dr. William Nkomo of Pretoria, an outspoken foe of apartheid, was late, but the guests waited patiently at their tables.

"If this were an Afrikaner crowd, they'd have drunk up all the wine and been gone by the time the guest of honor got here," one of the white organizers said admiringly.

The ceremony didn't begin until 9:30. The whites defied the Non-European Affairs Department and stayed to see the presentation.

The girls, stiff and demure in their long white gowns came alive with the strains of "If I Loved You" and swung down the hall with the grace that is peculiar to Africans.

Debutantes curtsy at Johannesburg's Ball of the Year.

NYT.

As the last girl took her bow, municipal police began to urge the whites to be on their way. But the visitors lingered, enraptured by Soweto's sultry singer Abigail, who will probably follow Miriam Makeba's successful trail abroad.

David Thebehal, a dynamic member of Johannesburg's powerful urban Bantu council, took the stage to thank the white organizers for "the best ball in Soweto history." He gave special recognition to Miss Bloom for training the debutantes in poise and deportment.

But then he launched into a tirade against "government policy" that prevented whites from remaining for the rest of the soirée. "We are the most hospitable people in the world



Theater in London

Morris West Turns Playwright

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Morris West, the Australian author of "The Shoes of the Fisherman" and other best sellers, was represented in the theater a few seasons ago by Dore Schary's adaptation of his novel "The Devil's Advocate," a discussion piece of some interest, if of little theatrical merit.

Now Mr. West has written a play of his own, "The Heretic" (at the Duke of York). The heretic he has selected is the Italian Giordano Bruno, the fugitive monk and wandering scholar of the 16th century whose independent views on matters of faith—published in Protestant England—made him the prey of the Inquisition when he ill-advisedly returned to his native land.

A Venetian nobleman deceitfully promised him refuge and then sold him to his pursuers. Bruno's crafty self-defense won him temporary pardon in Venice, but the manhunt was relentless. He was tried again in Rome and condemned to the stake. He was burnt alive in the Campo dei Fiori of the Holy City 370 years ago. A statue to his memory now stands on his place of execution.

Bruno's startling personality, his intellectual development against the background of the rumbling Reformation, his brave refusal to refute his opinions when put to torture and threatened with death, and his stoic acceptance of his horrible punishment contain the stuff for a fine historic drama that by inference can hardly fail to suggest the plight of the bold individual in the police states of today. Sergei Eisenstein once contemplated filming a huge epic of the Renaissance with Bruno as the central figure. But the subject, alas, has lured Mr. West on the rocks.

In "The Heretic," Mr. West has written a pedestrian three-act play in extremely flat blank verse. Life is lacking in the action and the language as the play explores Bruno's career from his return to Italy when



Leonard Rossiter...overplaying Bruno.

he sought sanctuary in Venice to his departure for the stake from his Roman cell seven years later. To relieve the monotony of the trial scenes, a note of romance sounds faintly with the wife of the treacherous Venetian duke falling in love with the monk destined for martyrdom. But Mr. West has been unable to lend his secondary theme more eloquence or power than he has bestowed on his dominating motif.

Irving Overacts

Leonard Rossiter, hailed as a blood brother of Henry Irving and Booth for his Capone-Etcher in Brecht's "Arturo Ui" last season, so overacts Giordano Bruno that one looks for the nearest exit. Having gained praise—and justly—for broad caricature in Brecht, he supplies here the mixture as before, distorting his new role grotesquely. His headlong tone of the beginning might be a roughneck handit swaggering in a musical comedy tavern tableau. It gives no hint at all of the man of deep learning, of the truth-seeking scholar. In the second-act trial scene he mistakenly attempts a bit of crude realism, speaking in a hoarse, muttered whisper after suffering torture and putting on dead-white makeup while offstage. Creaking like Sam Bernard down with tonsillitis, his lines become inaudible. Imagine a King Lear who has lost his voice!

Motley has provided a magnificent wardrobe of Renaissance costume and Don Ashton has designed some fanciful decor, but Mr. West has failed to instill an exciting and compelling tragedy from the mighty subject he has chosen.

Jonathan Miller, actor-author ("Beyond the Fringe"), critical essayist, MD, film maker, scientific researcher and intellectual iconoclast, continues his directorial revisions of Shakespeare begun with the version of "The Merchant of Venice" in which Laurence Olivier is playing a turn-of-the-century shylock at the Cambridge. At the Merald we have "The Tempest" according to Miller.

The basically anti-democratic sentiments of the bitterest fantasy have been twisted into a satire on colonialism. We have had Caliban as the reddest native talking under imperialist masters before, but Miller, to accent the concept, gives us not only a black Caliban but also a black Ariel and adds a topical political comment at the end.

Preoccupied in extracting novel ideas from the text, Miller has neglected his production, which is shockingly shabby. Bernard Shaw in reviewing Poul's presentation of "The Tempest" praised its absence of scenery, remarking that a stage ship would have destroyed the illusion conjured up by the spectators' imagination. Miller's "Tempest" would be improved by the removal of its decor—a collection of ugly, dark wigs, with a slanting center piece, resembling a Luna Park slide, up and down which the actors must trudge. Gloomily lit, the setting looks like an indoor miniature golf course as it might be seen by the night watchman.

Angela Pleasence, the daughter of David Pleasence, is amusing as a sort of hippie Miranda and Graham Crowden's Prospero is well spoken and has authoritative command, but otherwise the acting is of sub-stock caliber.

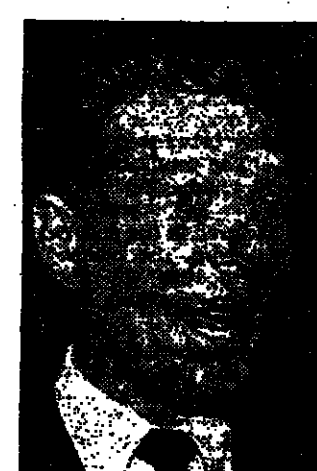
Musicals in New York

Financial Adventures for Coming Season

By Mel Gussow

NEW YORK (NYT).—"Ever since I can remember, I've been hearing that Broadway musicals are dead," said Richard Rodgers. And with that he sat back and watched the beginning of rehearsals for "Two by Two," his musical version of Clifford Odets's "The Flowering Peach," starring Danny Kaye as Noah. The show is scheduled to open at the Imperial Theater on Oct. 22.

"Two by Two" is the third musical to go into rehearsal this summer for the 1970-1971 season. The others are "The Rothschilds," the Jerry Bock-Sheldon Harnick-Sherman Yellen version of Frederic Morton's book, and "Lovely Ladies, Kind Gentlemen," an adaptation by John Patrick of his Pulitzer Prize-winning comedy, "The Teahouse of the August Moon." All three productions are expensive, ambitious, loaded with music and, at least at first glance, old-fashioned. But their creators, while conceding that the shows are not avant-garde, insist that they are relevant.



Danny Kaye...lot of work.

Last on Broadway in "Tilly's Darling" and Paul Hecht (from "1776"), opens tonight in Detroit.

Before the show left New York, its composer and its lyricist sat in the Lunt-Fontanne Theater (where "The Rothschilds" opens Oct. 18) and talked about what drew them to the work. "If it were just

about five guys who made a lot of money," said Mr. Harnick, "it would be nothing. To a certain extent, power is the theme." What interested them was "How does a family, which is so much a part of the American dream, break apart?"

Added Mr. Bock, "Here the Rothschilds broke out of the ghetto seemed to us strangely contemporary."

The tone of the show, they agreed, is ironic, as Derik Goldby, its director, says, "The last thing I want to be is sentimental about the Rothschilds."

Onstage the villagers began bottling brandy and singing, "If it's good enough for Lady Astor, it's good enough for me." Lady Astor is a pet goat, not yet released.

"Lovely Ladies" opens in Philadelphia on Aug. 19, then goes to Los Angeles for eight weeks and to San Francisco for seven before it comes back to New York on Dec. 28.

At the Imperial, the two old pros, Richard Rodgers and Danny Kaye, were beginning "Two by Two" with an enthusiasm that belied their many years in show business.

"It's exciting, marvelous," said Mr. Kaye, "hoping across the stage and sitting in the orchestra. Then he added, 'It's a helluva lot of work.'"

"Two by Two" has a cast of eight who sing, dance and act. It cost \$800,000, but there is no chorus and no flood and there are no animals. "There will be an illusion of animals," said Mr. Rodgers, "an illusion of rain of landing on Mount Ararat. We're not about to have two of everything on stage." The intermission will last 40 days and 40 nights.

The story deals with the gap between Noah and his children and, said Mr. Rodgers, "with the threat of the destruction of the world. There's the same threat today."

The show, which has lyrics by Martin Charnin and a book by Peter Stone, is for Mr. Rodgers "a nice combination of fun and sentiment."

The cast, gathered around a rehearsal piano and led by Mr. Kaye, began singing, "You've Got to Have a Rudder on an Ark." The song was definitely Rodgers' definition of rock. "I wouldn't know how to write rock," said the composer. "It's not my bag."

For all their assets, with current Broadway economics, the three musicals have to be considered financial adventures.

But the producers are undeterred. Said Herman Levin, producer of "Lovely Ladies," "If it's a hit, it's in the tradition of great hits—it's a flop, it's in the tradition of great flops."

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## Britain Posts Break Profit In July Trade

Picture Distorted  
by the Dock Strike

LONDON, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Britain made a break profit of 7 million (\$32.8 million) in its trade last month, but government officials quickly warned the delayed impact of the dockers' strike, which had distorted the picture, was expected to have a reverse effect this month.

When the strike started, some forecasts were made that a deficit of about \$80 million. What they had not taken into account was the complicated confusion in the financial community about whether the IOS increased evaluation was justified.

Rowland Boncher, who joined King Resources in 1960, will continue to serve as president and chief operating officer as well as chairman over Mr. King's title of chairman.

Value of Imports  
When the strike started, real distortion of figures took place. Imports are valued when cleared through customs and as were cleared during the strike.

different system is used for valuing the value of exports. They based on documents which do have to be presented until two weeks after the goods have left country. This means that an export cleared as long ago as the end of June—when ports were working normally. These were used in the July total which, \$275 million, was only \$4 million below the all-time record.

Distortion to Continue  
The distortion is expected to continue for at least another month that at the end of August the total will be heavily boosted by the addition of goods which arrived but were not cleared during the strike.

On the other side of the picture, the loss of exports during the strike will be reflected in a total for August, although exporters and shippers are making efforts to catch up on the export shipments.

Markets Confused  
While the markets were confused, Sterling's dollar jumped 2 1/2 points and then another 2 points before the speculators started selling to collect a quick profit, and the rate slipped back, although it was higher than earlier in the month.

On the stock exchange, government securities and leading industrial shares started rising but these had been coming down in anticipation of a big trade deficit. The revenue movement merely stored them to normality.

## BP Buys Interest in Arctic Lands

### King Quits, Cites IOS Takeover Failure

DENVER, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—John M. King resigned today as chairman of King Resources Co., citing liquidity problems that arose from his unsuccessful bid for control of Investors Overseas Services earlier this year.

At the same time, in Calgary, Alberta, affiliates of British Petroleum reported that they had negotiated an interest in 337,903 acres of Arctic lands held by Pacific Petroleum and the King Resources group. The terms, however, were not disclosed.

Together with IOS, King Resources owns the mineral exploration rights to 22.3 million acres of Canadian Arctic land.

The IOS valuation of the total holdings last year, reported the company with most of its earnings gain and caused much discussion in the financial community about whether the IOS increased evaluation was justified.

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John M. King

Informed sources said that in a letter to be mailed to shareholders tonight, Mr. King states that "my judgment made in the techniques of acquiring IOS leave much to be desired."

Mr. King says he would have

preferred to announce today's developments at a time when the company's business was good, its stock trading at the most favorable level and "... when we were not in the midst of a liquidity problem as we now are due mainly to our unsuccessful attempt to form a consortium to gain control of IOS."

The objective of gaining control of IOS was a "logical course of action but it should not have been permitted to expose us to a liquidity problem," the letter says.

"A corporate commitment, however, must be fulfilled regardless of personal desire," it says.

In a circular accompanying the letter, Mr. King indicates that moves at the top of the company would make sense to other men. "It is questionable whether any one, founder or not, should be chief executive longer than five years."

"It is a curious anomaly of American business that there are creators and perpetuators but rarely are they the same person."

One of the "tragedies" of American business is that the creator of a company often unwittingly becomes responsible for its downfall because he becomes impatient with the role of perpetuator, Mr. King's letter adds.

Mr. King remains a director of King Resources Co. and of Colorado Resources Corp. He has indicated that his "primary dedication" will be to King Resources. He owns about 15 percent of just under 19 million shares outstanding.

## U.S. Budget Deficit Worst Since WW II

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (WP).—Economic indications were mixed today with industrial production rising slightly after a three-month decline while the federal budget posted its worst quarterly deficit since World War II.

A marked shortfall in anticipated corporate tax payments coupled with increases in social security benefits and federal salaries put the government \$14.25 billion in the red in the period from April to June.

"Another large deficit" is being piled up in the present quarter, the Commerce Department reported. The July 1 elimination of the income tax surcharge and higher personal tax exemptions are contributing to the current situation.

But industrial production and personal income both rose in July, leading some government analysts to predict the beginning of an upturn during the second half of the year.

Industrial production rose 0.2 percent last month, mostly due to gains in output of consumer goods. However, the index remained 3 percent below July, 1969, and business and defense equipment production showed further declines.

Personal income posted a moderate gain of \$3.5 billion last month, with wage and salary payments providing \$1.5 billion of the total growth.

"Bottoming Out"  
Harold Passer, Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs, placed heavy emphasis on the July data. He noted that the second-quarter deficit was not unexpected and that many economists believe it was the period during which the economy was "bottoming out."

The federal government showed a deficit in the fiscal year ended June 30, using either of the conventionally accepted measures. The Commerce Department reported preliminary data showed a \$50 billion deficit on the national income accounts basis. A few weeks ago a \$2.8 billion deficit was computed using the unified budget concept.

Before-tax book profits of corporations fell slightly to \$22.25 billion at an annual rate in the second quarter. The figure was \$11 billion under the record high reached in the first two quarters of 1969.

At the same time, the Commerce Department revised slightly upward to \$971 billion the second-quarter gross national product figure it estimated earlier. Most of the \$1 billion gain came from upward adjustment of business investment in inventories.

Consumer spending fueled most of the second-quarter GNP growth, while defense spending and residential construction declined markedly. Real GNP (with price gains subtracted) rose fractionally 0.5 percent from April to June after two consecutive quarterly declines.

## Sales, Profits Up at Procter And Gamble

General Dynamics  
Does Not Pay Dividend

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Sales and profits were up about 10 percent in the year ended June 30, Procter and Gamble reported today.

However, the company said that any comparison with the previous year should take into account the impact of the forced divestiture of Clorox Co. and higher income taxes. In the previous year, Clorox contributed \$45.5 million of sales and profits of \$5.26 million.

Income taxes this year, the company said, totaled \$29.3 million against \$18.1 million in the previous year. The company also noted that the average number of shares outstanding in the latest year was lower than in the previous fiscal year.

Sales in the latest year totaled \$2.97 billion, up from \$2.71 billion. Profits rose to \$211.91 million, or \$2.80 a share, from the year-ago net of \$187.45 million, or \$2.25 a share.

General Dynamics  
NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI).—General Dynamics Corp. reported today a net income of \$15.13 million, or \$1.44 a share, for the first half of 1970, compared with a net loss of \$19.97 million in the same period 1969. But directors omitted the quarterly dividend usually declared at this time.

The company, which has been paying 25 cents per share quarterly, said the board passed up the dividend in view of liquidity problems confronting industry as a whole, and because of pressures on defense contractors from lower levels of appropriations and expenditures.

General Dynamics said sales for the first half rose to \$1.16 billion from \$1.14 billion in the same 1969 period, making its rate of return on sales after taxes in the first half of this year 1.3 percent.

Second quarter profits dropped to \$3.69 million, or 35 cents a share, from \$11.51 million, or \$1.09 a share, in the 1969 quarter.

Roger Lewis, president, said profit growth this year was retarded by the unsatisfactory operations of the Stromberg Datagraphic division. The adverse effect on consolidated income was \$7.2 million after taxes, he said.

Continental Telephone  
First Half 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 170.3 140.6  
Profits (millions)... 17.99 14.81  
Per Share... 0.84 0.56  
Per Share (diluted)... 0.62 0.55

Cowles Communications  
First Half 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 78.0 85.2  
Profits (millions)... 2.76 1.48  
Per Share... 0.69 0.37

Leaseway Transportation  
First Half 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 124.65 123.33  
Profits (millions)... 3.82 3.21  
Per Share... 0.94 0.79

Morton-Norwich Products  
Year 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 330.7 302.25  
Profits (millions)... 23.57 20.04  
Per Share... 1.82 1.62

National Industries  
Second Quarter 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 124.6 83.1  
Profits (millions)... 0.52 1.30  
Per Share... 0.44 0.16

First Half 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 240.6 160.7  
Profits (millions)... 3.85 1.58  
Per Share... 0.44 0.22

\* 1969 figures restated.

## Glamour Stocks Are Losing Their Glamour on Wall St.

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT).—It does not pay to be a glamour stock these days.

Among the few sounds of interest in this week's quiet trading on the New York Stock Exchange were the dull funds caused by the fall to new 1970 lows of such premier growth favorites as IBM, Avon Products and Walt Disney. Xerox, another leading member of the glamour group, came within a hair of its previous low.

The high regard shown to these stocks in the past, particularly by large investment institutions, is reflected in their previous performance. Despite the overall decline in stock prices since 1968, all posted record highs earlier this year.

Percentage Losses Big  
But at yesterday's close, IBM was down 40 percent from its high of 387; Xerox was down 42 percent from its high of 115 3/4; Avon was down 32 percent from its high of 92 1/4 (adjusted for a 2-for-1 split), and Disney was down 41 percent from its high of 158.

Some of the weakness in Disney may have been caused by a bearish report by F. S. Smithers & Co. The report, written by Robert Schmitt when the stock was at 107, says bluntly:

"We believe Disney is overpriced on a near and intermediate-term basis, and we recommend a sale."

Earnings Estimate  
"We recognize Disney is one of the highest quality companies in the leisure-time field, and would consider a more positive

attitude toward the stock at the \$50-\$60 level."

Mr. Schmitt estimates that Disney's share earnings for the year ending Sept. 30 will rise to \$3.50, on a fully diluted basis, from \$2.82 last year. But he predicts a drop to the \$3 area in fiscal 1971.

Among other things, he says, the company's costs of new films will rise from a low level of \$5 million this fiscal year to \$12 million next year. Attendance at Disneyland, the amusement center in California, will hold steady, while costs will rise. Capital investment, meanwhile, will be concentrated in Walt Disney World, a new amusement center in Florida, which will not contribute to earnings until fiscal 1972, possibly adding 50 cents a share.

Possible Adverse Factors  
Mr. Schmitt makes a tentative earnings projection of \$3.30 to \$3.80 for fiscal 1972.

"We believe that most estimates of Disney World's earnings contributions do not take into account any number of possible adverse developments, most of which are not within control of the company," he says.

Among the problems he cites: Bad weather conditions, labor difficulties, opposition by conservationists, delays in construction and increased costs.

"None of these developments is inevitable," he concludes, "but if one or more should become a reality, the stock could be vulnerable. There is no room in Disney's present price-earnings multiple for any adverse developments."

Chile Orders Purchase  
Of Boise Cascade Unit  
BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Boise Cascade Co. said today that Chile's President Eduardo Frei has signed a law which authorizes the purchase of the company's interest in Chilcitra, the nation's largest privately-owned electric power company.

The \$81.3 million purchase price will be paid over 25 years at 6 percent interest after a \$3 million initial payment, Boise Cascade said, adding: "This is not an exportation... We feel this agreement is in the best interests of Chile and Boise Cascade."

French Production Off  
PARIS, Aug. 13.—French industrial production slackened during June with the industrial production index falling to 159 from 161 in May, the Finance Ministry said today.

## NYSE Prices Start Slide But Level Off

Slow Stock Trading  
Centers on Glammers

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT).—Wall Street today witnessed another battering of glamour issues with high price-earnings ratios on the New York Stock Exchange.

As a result, the list of 1970 lows contained such impressive names as IBM, Avon Products, Disney, Merck and Eli Lilly.

The 14 most active issues of the session all showed losses. The 15th stock—Eastern Air Lines—gained 3/4 to 15 as airlines, for the second straight day, provided the market with its strongest group.

Some blue chips sagged along with the glammers. Losers on the active roster included: Gulf, down 1 to 25 3/8; Standard Oil of New Jersey, off 1 to 61 5/8 and Eastman Kodak, down 1 1/8 to 58 after equalling its previous 1970 low.

The Dow Jones industrial average, displaying declines up to nearly 5 points in early-afternoon trading, finished at 707.35 with a setback of 3.29.

This blue-chip indicator, down every day this week and particularly soft on Monday, has dropped more than 18 points since last Friday's close.

Outlook Still Murky  
The market has been going down for the simple reason that the outlook for profits and prosperity still remains murky enough to engender investment caution. Moreover, the latest wave of caution has cut down the prices of higher issues—those stocks with glamour names and high price-earnings ratios.

Volume picked up somewhat while prices kept sliding. Turnover on the NYSE rose to 8.64 million shares from yesterday's 7.44 million.

Not a single issue on the Big Board registered a 1970 high. A total of 78 issues notched yearly lows. For the third day in a row, no stock gained as much as 2 points.

IBM, making an unusual appearance as the third most active stock, dropped 7 5/8 to 233 after sinking as low as 218 3/4. The kingpin among computer issues reached its record high of 387 earlier this year.

Avon Products fell 3 to 59 5/8 and Disney was down 1 1/4 to 92 1/2 after selling as low as 89 1/8. Among the drugs, Merck dropped 3 3/8 to 74 1/8 and Eli Lilly plunged 4 1/2 to 78 3/8.

Overall, the exchange numbered 411 advances and 780 declines. Heading the active list was Texaco, off 1/4 to 10 1/4, followed by American Home Products, down 1 1/3 to 53 5/8. Both made new lows.

Registering a new low was by no means limited to the glamour sector. Consolidated Edison, whose problems include air pollution and plant expansion, traded at its lowest price in more than a dozen years—22 1/4 before ending at 22 1/8 with a 1/4 loss.

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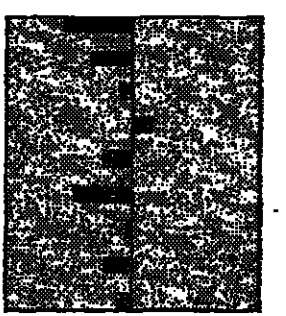
City: \_\_\_\_\_

## For the Investor who requires a worldwide viewpoint

### International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change June 30, 1969—June 30, 1970

UNITED STATES — 25.4  
EUROSYNDICAT — 15.4  
AUSTRALIA — 3.1  
JAPAN + 8.2  
UNITED KINGDOM — 12.8  
GERMANY — 23.3  
FRANCE — 1.7  
NETHERLANDS — 12.4  
ITALY — 5.3



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## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

(Continued on next page)

# The pump that broke the ice

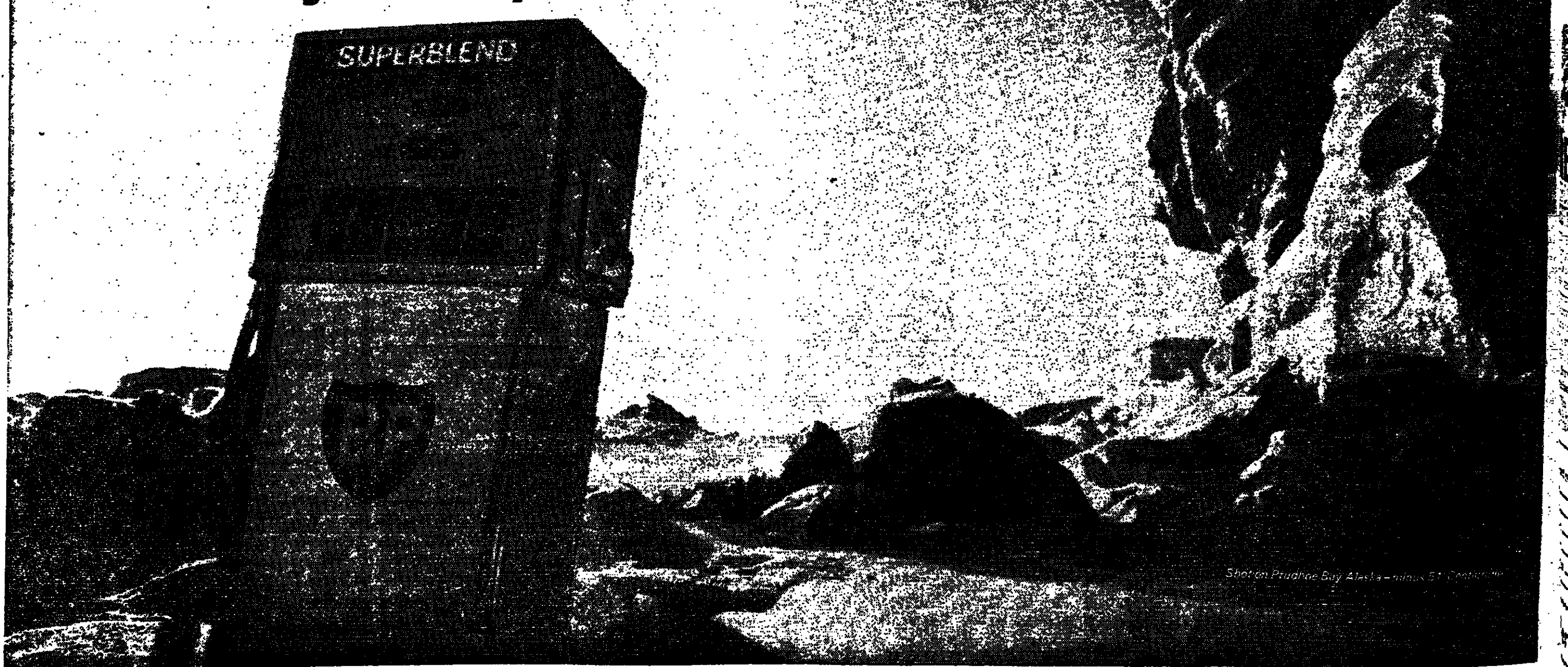
BP's concern for pioneering isn't confined to Alaska, where the North Slope discovery has now proved to be one of the largest oil-fields in the world. Or taking on the American oil giants in their own home market.

They're equally adventurous when it comes to pumping the petrol into your car.

You'll find the Blender Pump on most BP forecourts these days—the pump that broke the ice. A range of octanes to suit most cars on the road—from one and the same pump.

So you're not buying a more expensive petrol than you need. It's all part of the pioneering spirit that brought BP success in Alaska. The same drive and determination that BP men had on the frozen Arctic slopes. Only for BP it doesn't stop in Alaska.

# BP do things Alaska style

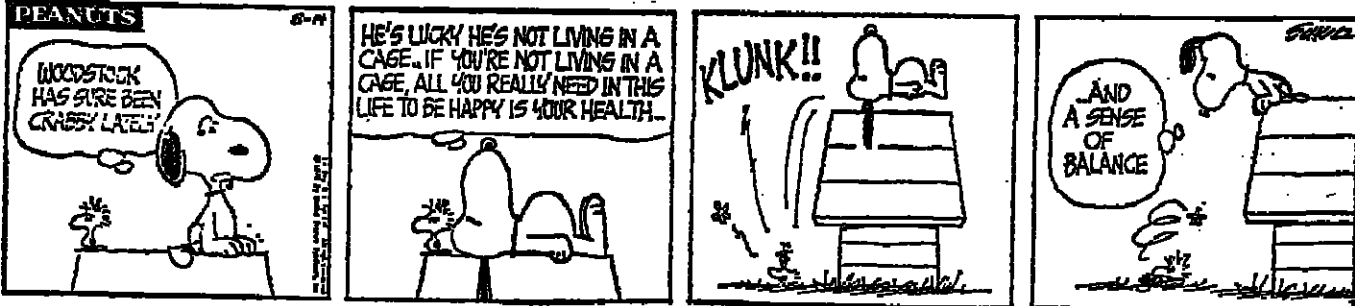








PEANUTS



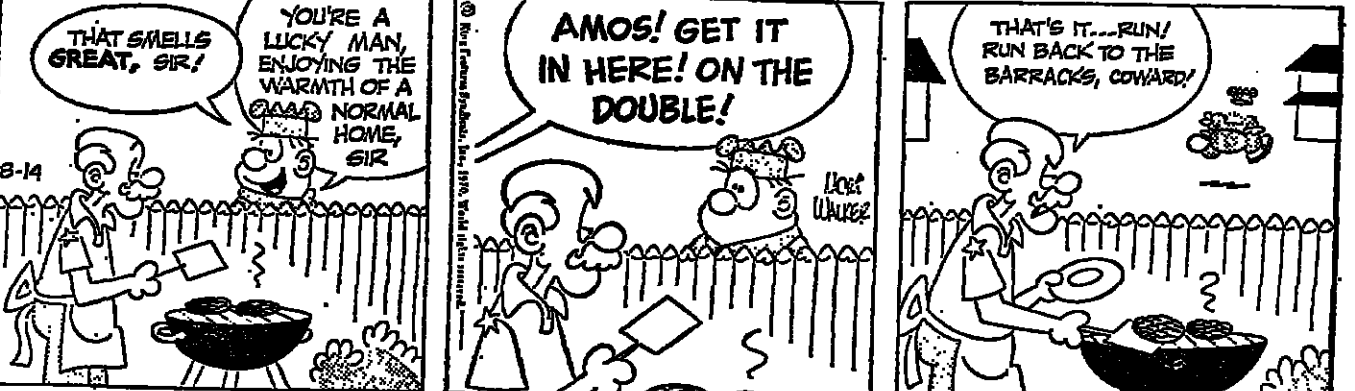
R.C.



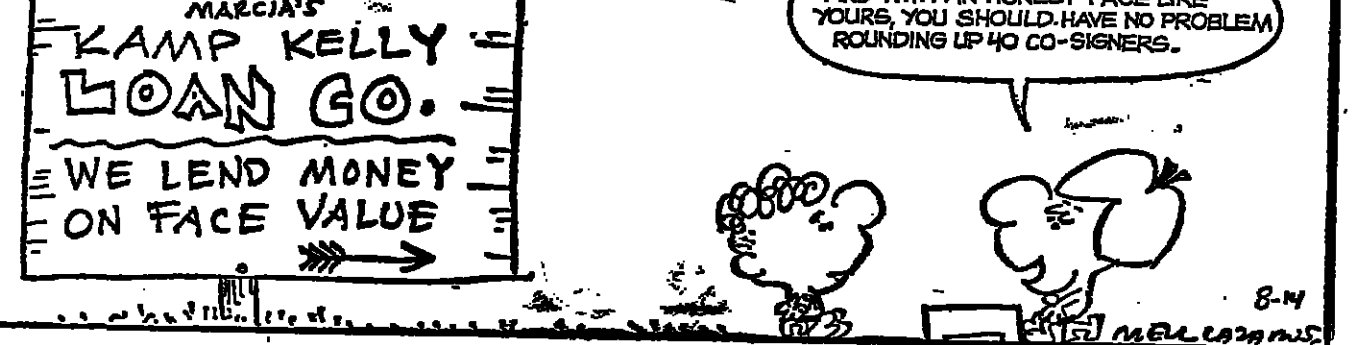
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened with one heart, and heard his partner raise to two hearts over a take-out double. This raise is a weak action in such circumstances, but it still seemed worth-while to try five hearts when East bid four spades--a bid justified by his distributional strength. West held a minimum take-out double and a defensive hand, so he doubled five hearts to discourage his partner from attempting five spades. A trump lead was won in the closed hand, and the spade queen was led. East won with the king and shifted to the club ten. As it turned out, a diamond shift was necessary, but it was hard for East to know that. South played the club jack, and West won with the king and returned a club. South won with the ace, and proceeded to eliminate the black suits from the North-South hands. A club was ruffed, a spade was ruffed, and dummy was entered with a trump lead for another spade ruff. This left this position:

NORTH  
♦ 863  
♥ J10952  
♦ Q73  
♠ 86

WEST  
♦ A794  
♥ 86  
♦ A782  
♠ K54

EAST  
♦ K10752  
♥  
♦ 965  
♠ Q10973

SOUTH (D)  
♦  
♥ AKQ743  
♦ K104  
♠ AJ2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♥ 2♦ 2♥ 4♠ 5♥ 6♥ Pass Pass

West led the heart eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

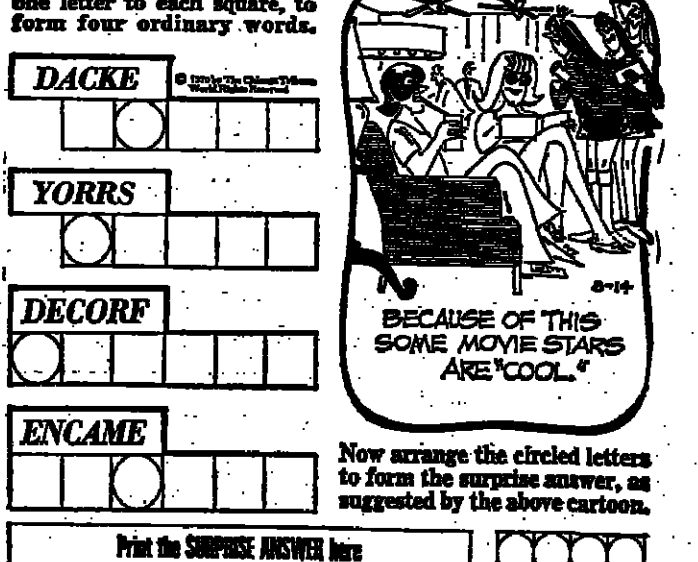
BESET SALES CHOP  
EXILE PRAY ROVE  
STORM BITE LIVES  
STEPPASTIDE SCIENT  
ECON SACK  
HIVE ERIC CREATE  
CARB ADAPTATION  
AFARY AIRI MEDOC  
MOTORCYCLE RELY  
ENTHUSIA LAMDISC  
HALLS  
REBEL PROSECUTE  
LICER PRUX AARON  
OHMEL RACE CRED  
TORY EITES HEADS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: STUNG AGONY HINDER LEWAY. Answer: What to say when asked to name the capital of all the states--"WASHINGTON".

BOOKS

INVOLUNTARY JOURNEY TO SIBERIA  
By Andrei Amalrik. Translated from the Russian by Max Harari and Max Hayward. Introduction by Max Hayward. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. 297 pp. \$6.95

Reviewed by F. D. Reeve  
AMONG bureaucrats, apostasy is a crime. Some people argue that bureaucracy is superior to dictatorship because its inefficiency allows the development of a structure for adjudicating rival claims; a sort of equilibrium is reached; internal stability is assured; and life goes on... That is one way to interpret Andrei Amalrik's 1967 account of his imprisonment and exile to Siberia on a conviction for "parasitism," which was subsequently reversed. By reporting details of interrogations by the police and of statements by lawyers and judges, Amalrik shows that, within the Establishment, agency conflicts with agency, class with class. There emerges a vivid portrait of a slavishly hierarchical society in which collective farmers are on the bottom and from which all apostates are exiled as criminals. The state prevents reform and ignores rehabilitation. The present kolhoz system is based, in effect, on forced labor, and the peasants are totally without rights. An alcoholic, a prostitute, a vagrant, a religious sectarian, an embezzler, a pick-pocket, a poet, a painter, whoever runs away from a place of exile will soon be caught, sent to a labor camp and then returned to exile, from which he will again run away. Thus it could go on for years, a duel between hopeless despair and cruelty. Amalrik hauntingly, brilliantly depicts a cross-section of Soviet society and its jailers from his first interrogations in early 1965 to his return to Moscow in late 1968. To an ethnologist in Munich or to a linguist in Cambridge, American governmental policy, the self-abnegation of drug addicts, or the anti-intellectualism of student protesters may reflect the aggression, boredom and vanity of a vast, uncouth, child-oriented, imperialistic society, but in actuality, we all know, Amalrik included, change comes from discovery of new relations to environmental facts, in particular to the value of work. Amalrik's superbly impartial and humanly sympathetic book suggests that in one part of the world there can be no social change without the introduction of external forces. On his return from exile, Amalrik, formerly a student at Moscow University, finished this book and wrote "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" published here earlier this year. On May 21 of this year, he was re-arrested, this time charged, under Article 190 (1), with "defaming the Soviet state." From his books, he seems upright, resourceful and alone. He appears self-consciously Russian but attractively proud, doomed by his nature to protest on behalf of what an intelligent individual needs to conserve person and tradition against a militantly repressive, nationalistic orthodoxy. Ironically, Amalrik was ostensibly punished for supposedly doing no socially useful work. The conviction was reversed, but the point, not the original charge was not his own cause. The cause of his exile was his interest in modernist painting, the contents of his plays, meetings with foreigners. By quoting at length his piques with his judges, a peasants, and with provincial students, Amalrik gives a real sense of how bitter is the humiliation of having to form to bad taste and of exaggeratedly dependent the best men to be on foreign models here--and this I take to be the essence of his book--The Establishment has succeeded in nearly doing nothing to live for; the artist has no star to steer by; peasant escapes in drink; artist tries to train himself self-liberation. The author of this book modest but earnest and, all, dedicated to an ideal human justice. Because Soviet grossness and inability, the issues before him are simpler and the pen he faces are much harsher, we must remember that Amalrik, too, has his prisons and Siberia to which it still seems some of his best young every year on involuntary exile. It is small consolation 1970 to recall that in 1962, Russian poet Valery Briun openly challenged Lenin's crime of democratic centralism and predicted that party would mean, for the independent artist, permanent exile a spiritual Siberia. Amalrik account takes us to the end that long road.

Mr. Reeve has taught Russian literature at Columbia Wesleyan Universities and taught in the Soviet Union, setting for his novel "Just on the Border." He wrote this view for The Washington Post.

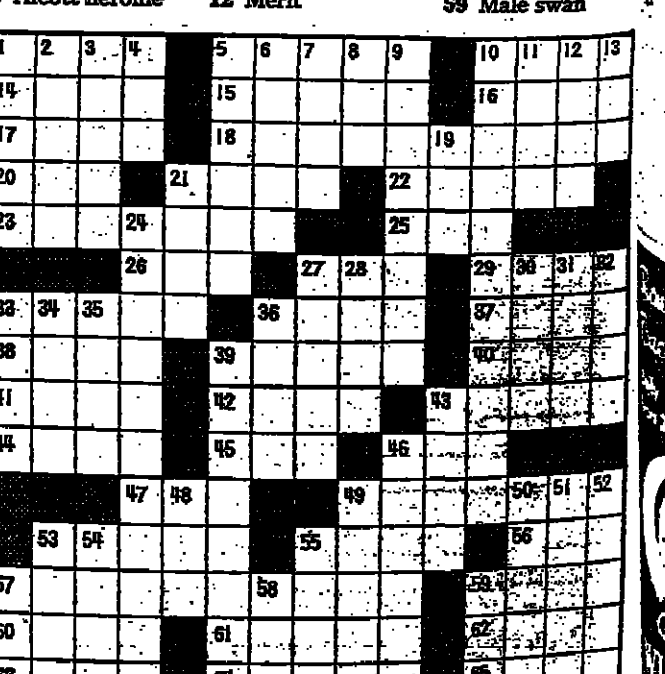
Best Sellers

The New York Times	
An analysis based on reports for more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column, not necessarily the highest consecutive weeks on the list.	
This Week	Last Week
FICTION	
1 Love Story, Reginald Hill	1 24
2 The Crystal Cave, Sherard Clouston	2 16
3 Great Gatsby, F. Scott Fitzgerald	3 16
4 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Hilary Mantel	4 16
5 Deliverance, Richard Brautigan	5 16
6 Calico Palace, Britton	6 16
7 The Secret Woman, Holt	7 16
8 Back a Book, Toller	8 16
9 Such Good Friends, Gould	9 16
10 Looking for Love, W. S. Maister	10 16
GENERAL	
1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben	1 25
2 The Sensuous Woman, Schecter	2 15
3 Ball Four, Boston & Schecter	3 15
4 Zelig, Milford	4 15
5 Up the Organization, Townsend	5 15
6 Human Sexual Inadequacy, Masters & Johnson	6 15
7 Body Language, Fast	7 15
8 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser	8 15
9 Hard Times, Tinker	9 15
10 The New English Brevary	10 15
(These figures are for the week ending Aug. 8.)	

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

1 Expedited	47 Spread	19 Part of the street scene
5 Kind of brush	48 Bewitched	21 Enlist again: Slang
10 "The French"	53 Sour	24 Bar offering
14 Paris airport	55 Star in Perseus	27 One of the Deans
15 Sports enclosure	56 Mouths	28 Don Juan's mother
16 Attend	57 With 59 Across, eatery man	30 Shakespearean role
17 Warm attachment	59 See 57 Across	31 Literary works
18 Succulent fruit	60 Berlin man	32 Unlabeled for one
20 River of England	61 N. Z. tree	33 "The kno--"
21 Engrossed	62 Thessalonian peak	34 Wander
22 Set of Hearts	63 TV award	35 To
23 Organized patterns	64 Exhausted	36 O'Flaherty
25 River of Wales	65 Tavern offering	39 African hide
26 Parisian ascent		43 Calendar unit
27 One of a pair		46 Distillate
29 Special-interest group		48 Skill
32 Shiftless one		49 Austere
33 Fuzz		50 Unpin
37 Tokyo, formerly		51 Uneven
38 Greek letter		52 Port of Senegal
39 Dimensions		53 Turreted soldier
40 Sisera's killer		54 Crocus bulb
41 Equal		55 Together, in music
42 Chicago-New Orleans product		57 Haggard heroine
43 Least skilled		58 Rebuke
46 Alcott heroine		
	</	





## Beats Reds For 1st Victory in 6 Weeks

## Gentry Pitches In to Help Mets' Cause

By Leonard Koppett

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Garry Gentry, giving the New York Mets exactly the kind of strong pitching they had been hoping for, defeated the powerful Cincinnati Reds, 2-1, last night, holding them to four hits.

In preparing for a stretch run, the Mets have been waiting for a return to form by Gentry and Jerry Koosman, the starters who helped Tom Seaver carry them to the championship last year. Gentry had not won a game since June 27, and had been suffering from a shoulder, elbow and finger-blister malady.

The way he fired the ball last night, however, was an encouraging sign of the return to form which moved the Mets to within 1 1/2 games from first place in National League East because Pittsburgh lost.

Gentry struck out nine men, equaled his major league high, and passed his stiffest test in the sixth and ninth innings. He went into the sixth with a 2-0 lead, thanks to doubles by Wayne Garrett in the second and sixth, each of which became a run.

With one out in that inning, Bobby Tolan and Tony Perez lashed long doubles, producing Cincinnati's run. But Gentry, fanned Johnny Bench and Bernie Carbo and never allowed another man to reach base.

Even so, the ninth was tense and hazardous. The Mets had been unable to increase their lead against Tony Cloninger and Wayne Granger, and Gentry went to the mound to get the last three outs facing 85 home runs—the total already hit by Perez, Bench and Carbo. And if anyone got on, the next hitter would be Lee May, who had hit 24 more.

Any one swing could tie the game—and one almost did. After Perez had popped out to Duffy Dyer, who had no easy task with the high twisting foul, Bench took a huge swing and missed for strike one. But he spiked the next pitch high and deep into the left-field stands—foul by perhaps feet.

Then he grounded out and Gentry fanned Carbo to end the game.

Cardinals 5, Padres 4

Ron Willis, a relief pitcher, walked Carl Taylor with the bases loaded and one out in the 14th inning to force in Ed Marcell and give St. Louis a 5-4 triumph over San Diego. Bob Gibson, who went the distance for his 16th victory against five losses, set a major league record for the most 200-strike-out seasons—eight. Gibson struck out 13, including four of the last six Padres, to raise his season total to 210. Gibson had previously shared the record with Walter Johnson and Babe Waddell.

Astros 4, Phillies 0  
Larry Dierker hurled a five-hitter as Houston defeated Philadelphia, 4-0.

Giants 6, Cubs 2

Don Carithers, a rookie for San Francisco, got into the game in the second inning and recorded his first major league victory by beating Chicago, 6-3.

Dodgers 11, Pirates 4

Los Angeles scored two runs in

the eighth inning and followed with a seven-run ninth to rout Pittsburgh, 11-4.

Braves 8, Expos 7

Hank Aaron drove in three runs with his 34th homer, and a single to pave the way for Atlanta's 8-7 triumph over Montreal. The three runs batted in enabled Aaron to tie Al Simmons for eighth place on the overall list with 1,827. The homer was the 588th of Aaron's career.

Red Sox 7, Royals 4

Paul Schall's single drove in Lou Piniella with the winning run in the ninth inning as Kansas City beat Boston, 4-3, and enabled the teams to split a doubleheader. The Red Sox won the opener, 7-4, on Carl Yastrzemski's five runs batted in and clutch pitching by Gary Peters.

Brewers 6, Tigers 5

Bernie Smith's pinch-hit double with the bases loaded sparked a four-run eighth inning that gave Milwaukee a 6-5 triumph over Detroit.

Orioles 5, Angels 4

Dave McNally won his 17th game as Baltimore beat California, 5-4. It was the fifth straight victory for the A's and their 18th in the last 24 games.

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## Bouton's 'Naked Came The Knuckleballer' Next

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI).—"I wake up smiling," said Jim Bouton the other day. "As a player you can't allow yourself the luxury of that kind of feeling. I thought it would be a player, you're always judged on your next performance. The year I won 21 games I felt great. But by the next spring training, it was all ancient history and I had the nagging feeling that I might not be able to do it again."

"After I won my first World Series, I knew I would have to win another in three days or the first wouldn't count at all. But a book lasts longer, there's more of a glow, and people aren't expecting another one too soon. Besides, if you write a book big enough you can smile the rest of your life."

"The book that may keep Bouton in smiles is, of course, 'Ball Four,' which is firmly established on the best-seller charts. The diary of his 1969 season, edited by Leonard Shecter, was brought to public attention by the virulence of criticism that held the book to be a distorted and exaggerated report of major league work and play, or, if true, a betrayal of competing teammates and a disservice to fans who need their fantasy images."

When commissioner Bowie Kuhn summoned Bouton to express his displeasure and warn him against future writings, the book achieved a certain chic and was reviewed seriously. But Bouton, then pitching in relief for the Houston Astros, began having more and more trouble getting hitters out. Two weeks ago, Bouton was sent to the minor league team in Oklahoma City and this week he retired from baseball.

"When they sent me down I thought I'd pitch a couple of

real good games and get called right back," said Bouton. "But then I gave up six runs in six innings and the next time out six runs in one inning. It wasn't the heartwrenching decision I thought it would be. I was right for it. It would have been tougher if I was 28 and knew I had some life left in my arm, or I was 38 and could do nothing else."

And so, at 31, instead of having his wife and three children come down to Oklahoma City to spend a few days with him in a Howard Johnson's motor lodge, he closed up his Knickerbocker home and prepared to return to New York this week. He has a number of job offers in what he coyly describes as "the communications field" and he is preparing what may turn out to be either a magazine article or a second book on the controversial reaction to "Ball Four."

By phone from Houston he said he would like to call the next work "Naked Came the Knuckleballer," but the present working title is "I'm glad you didn't take it personally."

Bouton said he anticipated missing baseball and saw no reason why he couldn't continue as a semi-pro or sandlot player. He said he had made contact with a team near his New Jersey home, the Ridge-wood-Paramus Barons, but had been told it was too late in the season to join.

"There's a good team, older ballplayers and college kids," said Bouton, "and I think they're fighting for their pennant. But I was told you need to have a certain number of innings in by Aug. 1 or you're a ringer. I guess it's true. You don't think it was a nice way of telling me I'm all washed up?"

On one occasion the grueling NBA schedule and the many hours of travel put a tremendous strain on the high-strung coach. Known as a "bleeder" during his playing and coaching days because he suffered mental torture before, during and after every game, Lapchick was forced to quit the Knicks in 1966 because of "poor health and too many sleepless nights."

Blaze of Glory  
One month after his retirement from the pros, Lapchick returned to coach St. John's. He had four 20-victory seasons in the next eight years and he ended his career in a blaze of glory by capturing the NIT in 1966 for the fourth time, a record.

During his final year as coach, Lapchick suffered several heart attacks. In 1967 Lapchick was inducted into the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass. He spent the past five years as sports coordinator at Kutztown's Country Club in Monticello.

Lapchick began his basketball career as a swarthy 19-year-old on the semi-pro Holyoke (Mass.) Red Sox in 1922. He joined the Celtics and was immediately the sensation of the then American Basketball League because of his height.

"I was a freak," Lapchick once said. "It was real embarrassing. Wherever we went, people stared at me and pointed to me like something in a sideshow. Imagine, at 6 foot 6 inches I was something few people had ever seen."

In 1936, he took over at St. John's and won 181 games over the next 11 years, including NIT championships in 1943 and 1944.

Lapchick decided to leave the college ranks in 1947 and signed as coach of the Knicks, despite the \$12,000 salary St. John's offered him to stay. He built the Knicks into a contender and they reached the NBA finals in 1951, 1952 and 1953.

The frustration of coming so close to a world title on three suc-

cessive occasions, the grueling NBA schedule and the many hours of travel put a tremendous strain on the high-strung coach. Known as a "bleeder" during his playing and coaching days because he suffered mental torture before, during and after every game, Lapchick was forced to quit the Knicks in 1966 because of "poor health and too many sleepless nights."

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THE LADY AT HOME—Women's Hb hasn't hit the majors yet. It's only a game in women's softball league.

## Nicklaus Scores a 64 In Practice for PGA

By Lincoln A. Werden

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 13 (UPI).—Jack Nicklaus clicked off a 64 yesterday in his final tune-up for today's start of the Professional Golfers Association championship. His six-under-par burst over the Southern Hills Country Club course firmly established him as the favorite in the tourney he last won in 1963.

"It was just a practice round and it doesn't mean a darn thing," said the 30-year-old professional. "I just found out that I could shoot a 64, that's all."

Arnold Palmer, tied with Tony Jacklin and Bruce Crampton in playing group with Nicklaus, said "I think the score will bother Jack more than anyone else." It came a day too soon.

Nicklaus, however, didn't seem to mind that he had scored the lowest round recorded in preliminary sessions over the par-70 layout of 6,962 yards. In 1967, prior to winning the United States Open crown in Baltusrol, N.J., Nicklaus whipped around in 62 in his last practice.

This afternoon, with the temperature around 90, Nicklaus ran

in five birdies on the last five holes for an incoming 30," said Nicklaus. "Because they have to keep them watered in this hot weather or else the grass will be killed off."

The course superintendent, Leslie Snyder, confirmed that 200,000 gallons of water from wells on the property would be poured over the course to keep it playable and green. The city, however, has asked residents to conserve water because of the torrid spell.

The temperature was 110 last week. Nicklaus has gained many honors during the last few weeks. After scoring in the British Open at St. Andrews, Scotland, Nicklaus, who is down to 190 pounds, captured the National Team championship at Ligonier, Pa., with Palmer as a partner. After that he finished in a tie for second in successive weeks in the Westchester Classic and the American Golf Classic.

During this process, he became the leading money-winner on the pro circuit with \$127,680.

First prize here has been increased to \$40,000 from \$35,000 a year ago, while the overall purse is \$200,000 instead of the \$175,000 offered in 1969. The reign of the 1970 champion will be short, however, since the 1971 championship is set for February at Palm Beach Gardens, Fla. Officials indicated tonight that the 1972 tourney would be held in August at Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich.

Nicklaus is in a starting field of 138 that includes 65 club pros on sectional champions, with the remainder being regular members of the touring circuit.

Bogota's main morning paper

## Paper Receives Warning

## Moore's New Woe Is Kidnapping Plot

LONDON, Aug. 13.—English soccer star Bobby Moore has received some bad news, some good news and some more bad news during the last week.

First, he learned that there was a possible plot to kidnap his wife. Then there came the news out of Bogota that a special police squad learned that the alleged emerald bracelet theft in which he has been involved might have been "an invention." Finally came the news that the Bogota higher court is ready to issue a warrant for his arrest for the alleged theft.

The Kidnap Story  
Moore this week stayed away from a training session with his West Ham team and detectives answered the door to callers.

The guard was mounted Monday after an anonymous three-page letter was sent to the Evening Standard newspaper, which turned it over to the police. It said Moore would have to pay \$10,000 (\$24,000) ransom. The newspaper said today the ban on publicity was lifted because police became convinced Wednesday the letter was a hoax.

Moore, captain of England's World Cup squad and of the West Ham team, was scheduled to play an away game Monday when the threat was received. He decided to stay home instead.

The newspaper said the Moore children, Roberta, 5, and Dean, 9, "The greens will be soft," said Nicklaus. "Because they have to keep them watered in this hot weather or else the grass will be killed off."

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